

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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ABE COMMENTS ON KOREAN SPORTS TALKS

OW091150 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Monday welcomed sports talks between North and South Korea, saying they might help ease tension on the Korean peninsula. Abe told the House of Councillors Budget Committee the talks Monday at the truce village of Panmunjom regrettably ended with no agreement as North Korean delegates walked out after exchanging bitter words with South Koreans.

He said, however, that moves for easing tension between the two have emerged and expressed the hope that the talks could play an important role in easing tension. The talks, the first face-to-face dialogue between North and South in nearly four years, were held to discuss the formation of a single Korean team for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics and other international sports meets.

Foreign Ministry Aide's Remarks

OW090911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 KYODO -- Japan on Monday expressed regret at an abrupt end to sports talks between North and South Korea on a single Korean team to compete in Olympics and other international sports meets. Commenting on the ruptured meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said, "It is regrettable."

"We did not foresee an immediate agreement on a unified Korean team to the Los Angeles Olympics and other international sports meets," the official said, adding, however, he hoped the two Koreas will soon return to the negotiating table to iron out their differences.

JSP LEADER MEETS KIM TAE-CHUNG IN WASHINGTON

OW110243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0231 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 10 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, visiting chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, met former South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung Tuesday and discussed human rights. Kim, a 1971 presidential candidate, has been in Washington since late 1982 after his death sentence for sedition was commuted by the current Chon Tu-hwan government. During the 30-minute talk, Kim thanked the JSP for helping him in connection with the 1973 abduction case in which he was forcibly taken from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul, JSP officials said. The kidnapping was widely believed to have been carried out by intelligence agents of the Seoul government.

Kim was critical of the Japanese Government for its manner in tackling human rights problems, the officials said. Washington and Tokyo are the same in supporting the Chon government, Kim reportedly told Ishibashi. However, Kim added the Japanese Government is not so serious about human rights issue as the U.S. Asked for his comment on the North Korean proposal for a tripartite conference on Korean peace among North and South Korea and the U.S., Kim raised objection to the holding of such conference at this time, the officials said.



FANG YI, ISURUGI DISCUSS ATOMIC ENERGY PACT

OWI01305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- Fang Yi, China's minister in charge of science and technology, flew to Tokyo and met his Japanese counterpart, Michiyuki Isurugi, for conclusion of a bilateral atomic energy pact Tuesday.

Fang remained noncommittal on Isurugi's request for China to accept safeguard inspections to conclude the agreement, Japanese officials said. The Chinese state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission was quoted as telling Isurugi China wants the agreement for peaceful uses.

China will develop nuclear weapons on its own and never rely on foreign countries for the purpose, he was quoted as saying. Japan agreed with China last month on the export of an atomic power equipment on condition that Japanese will be able to visit the Chinese plant to confirm China's peaceful use of the equipment.

Fang, leading a 13-member science delegation, came to Japan for a nine-day visit to promote scientific and technological interchanges between the two countries. The Chinese are scheduled to meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Wednesday. The group will visit research facilities at the Tsukuba academic town, north of Tokyo, and at universities across the country before leaving for home on April 18.

PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW091237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 KYODO -- The planned China visit by 3,000 Japanese youths this fall will greatly contribute to further development of Sino-Japanese friendly relations, the head of a visiting Chinese provincial leaders' delegation told newsmen Monday. Bu He, chairman of China's Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, arrived here Saturday, leading a nine-member delegation of Chinese local leaders for a two-week visit to meet Japanese prefectural governors and survey industrial plants and other facilities.

China's invitation to the Japanese youths, originally extended by party chief Hu Yaobang during his Tokyo visit last year, is now well known among Chinese people, Bu He said. Preparations for the invitation program are underway mainly by the Communist Youth League of China, he said. He asked Japanese youths to visit his Inner Mongolian Region and other provincial areas as well as Beijing.

Touching on administrative reform, a matter of common interest between local governors in the two countries, the Chinese leader said China reduced one-third of its local government personnel and enrolled younger employees last year. The personnel change was part of China's reform policy, started by the central government and the party leadership two years ago, he said. The Chinese delegation will visit six other prefectures before leaving Osaka for home April 20.

JAPAN RELAYS COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN PRC, ROK

OW110553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Japan's overseas telecommunication monopoly, KDD, began relaying communications between South Korea and China Wednesday to help cover the Asia junior basketball championship in Seoul, KDD said. Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. was relaying telephone, telex, telegraph and phototelegraph service during the championship which opened last Saturday for a two-week session. KDD said it was linking Japan with China via Intelsat satellites and Japan with South Korea via an undersea cable, officials said.

KDD said it would provide similar service for the Asia swimming championships scheduled for April 28-May 3 in Seoul. China and South Korea have no direct telecommunication channels in the absence of diplomatic ties. A 34-member Chinese basketball team flew to Seoul last week to join the championship. They were the first Chinese athletes ever to visit South Korea.

REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

## Criticism of USSR

OW101031 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- Iran warned Tuesday against expansion of Soviet influence in the Middle East and castigated the Kremlin for assisting Iran to wage chemical warfare, Japanese officials said. Visiting Iranian officials also told the Japanese the Tehran government has no immediate plans to mend its rift with the United States. The Japanese officials commented after meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and other officials accompanying him.

A high-ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official said he noticed a hardening attitude by Iran toward the Soviet Union which the Iranians see as trying to increase its influence in the Mideast region. "The Iranians say the Soviet Union is assisting Iraq in carrying out chemical warfare against them," said the official, who declined to be identified.

Velayati met briefly with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and sought a bigger Japanese role in promoting Asian stability and world peace shortly after his arrival Tuesday morning. Their subordinates later discussed the mideast situation and Japan-Iran relations in detail. Iran's attempts to table a resolution in the United Nations Security Council calling for a ban on chemical warfare failed due to stiff opposition by the Soviet Union and India, the Iranian officials related to the Japanese.

On Wednesday, Velayati will hold two rounds of talks with Abe on bilateral political and economic relations and the global situation. Despite Tokyo's neutral stance on the Iran-Iraq war, the Japanese Foreign Ministry official said, "The Iranians have been pleased" with their ties with Japan, which is also asking the Iraqi foreign minister to pay a visit to Tokyo. The visiting Iranian foreign minister will also meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi on Wednesday. Velayati will leave for Malaysia Thursday morning on the next leg of an Asian which took him to China prior to his Japan visit.

## Meets Abe

OW110343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Japan and Iran agreed Wednesday to further promote their economic and cultural relations during the first round of talks between the foreign ministers. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati concentrated on bilateral relations and avoided the Iran-Iraqi war, which was to be discussed during their next meeting later in the day.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Tokyo agreed to comply with many of requests on what the Iranians call their "shopping list" dealing with technological and cultural cooperation. Abe sought Iran's efforts to ensure the safety of Japanese personnel involved in the giant Iran-Japan petrochemical complex project whose completion has been delayed by the military conflict, the Foreign Ministry official told reporters after the foreign ministers meeting.

Velayati spelled out Iran's assurance and agreed to look into the issue of compensations for the nationalization of the Bank of Tokyo and other Japanese concerns following the 1979 revolution. The visiting foreign minister also told Abe Iran will work hard to have a September, 1983 accord with the Mitsui group on the IJPC project ratified by the Iranian parliament as soon as possible.

Abe said Japan will double the number of Iranian students on Japanese Government scholarships from the current eight a year "within a few years" and start accepting up to 50 Iranians on Iranian Government scholarship once they have passed entrance exams of Japanese schools. Japan also agreed to increase the number of Iranian trainees under the auspices of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). At present, a Foreign Ministry official said, 57 Iranians are enrolled in the JICA training program. The Japanese foreign minister also welcomed Iran's plans to open a Tokyo bureau of an Iranian radio and TV station. The Foreign Ministry official said Abe also agreed to comply with the Iranian request for expansion of cultural and sports exchanges.

Velayati asserted that Iran, rich in natural resources, holds big potential for further economic development and continues to maintain close ties with countries with no hegemony ambitions such as Japan. Abe voiced Japan's intention to further promote economic relations with Tehran, the Foreign Ministry official added. A case in point, the Japanese leader said, is two-way trade which doubled in 1983 to 7 billion dollars from 3.5 billion dollars a year before. Velayati said Iran awarded orders for steel and fire-powered power plants to Japanese companies by taking favorable Iran-Japan relations into account.

## Meets Nakasone

OW110359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Iran has no intentions of escalating the war against neighboring Iraq, but foresees no immediate end to the military conflict, visiting Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said Wednesday. Velayati made the comment in a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who called for a quick halt to the hostilities, a Japanese spokesman said.

Velayati said Iraq started the war, and it "should be punished," the spokesman quoted Velayati as telling Nakasone. Without an Iraqi admission of atrocities, the Iranian foreign minister insisted, the war would go on although Tehran "has no intention of escalating" it, the Japanese official added.

Velayati pledged Iran's continued efforts to keep the Strait of Hormuz open and safe when Nakasone expressed Japanese concern over the passage through which Japan imports most of its mideast crude. Velayati met with the Japanese premier after holding the first round of talks with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe on further promotion of economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

#### NAKASONE APPOINTS NIKAIIDO LDP VICE PRESIDENT

OW110223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday gave the vice presidency of his Liberal-Democratic Party to a man whose re-assumption of political influence is likely to create a stir. Susumu Nikaido is former secretary general of the ruling party and leader of the largest intraparty faction controlled by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, convicted by the Tokyo District Court last year of taking 500 million yen (two million dollars) in bribe from the U.S. aircraft manufacturer Lockheed. Nakasone visited the LDP headquarters Wednesday morning to offer the position to Nikaido, who readily accepted the offer.

As the president of the party, Nakasone was asked by other party leaders to pick someone to fill the vacant party vice presidential position in January. But he drew strong criticisms from rival, non-mainstream factions inside the party led by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Toshio Komoto, cabinet minister in charge of economic planning, when he hinted at the possibility of offering the position to Nikaido last month. Following LDP's major loss of seats in the Diet (parliament) lower house in a general election last year, Nakasone promised party elders, including Fukuda, to eliminate Tanaka's continuing strong influence on party affairs.

Although he left the LDP about seven years ago because of his implication in the Lockheed payoff scandal, the former prime minister has often been called a "kingmaker" or "shadow general" because of the political influence he successfully maintained. Tanaka's support is generally believed to be the major factor that made Nakasone president of the ruling party, which carries with it the prime ministership because of its majority seats in the Diet. To remain in power by continuing his position as the party president, Nakasone is certain to need the same support when he runs for reelection at a party convention this autumn. Nakasone's official offer of the party vice presidency to Nikaido, which came after the Diet upper house approval of the government's fiscal 1984 budget proposal Tuesday night, is apparently a step toward the reelection as the party president. A press report said Wednesday morning that Nakasone has been suggested by his aides and other party leaders to offer the party vice presidency to Nikaido on the condition that Nikaido resign as the leader of the Tanaka faction, which now include 114 Diet members.



But Nakasone disregarded the suggestion, the report said. Nikaido would be ready to accept Nakasone's offer if it would be made without any condition attached, it added.

FARMERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON TRADE ACCORD WITH U.S.

OW101139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- Japanese farmers Tuesday hit out at a new Japan-U.S. farm trade agreement as paving the way for eventual liberalization of imports of all agricultural products.

A statement issued at a meeting of 19 major agricultural organizations, including the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, said it was most regrettable that Japan has promised to dramatically expand beef and orange import quotas and liberalize grapefruit imports.

"The government's political decision paves the way for complete liberalization of agricultural imports eventually," it said. The government must not make similar decisions from a political viewpoint regarding 13 agricultural products still under control, or in coming beef import negotiations with other suppliers including Australia, the statement said.

Japan and the United States Sunday reached a new four-year farm trade agreement calling for Tokyo to expand its import quotas for high-quality beef and oranges by 6,900 and 11,000 tons, respectively. The annual import quotas for the items under the previous agreement that expired March 31 were 30,800 and 82,000 tons, respectively.

UPPER HOUSE APPROVES FISCAL 1984 BUDGET

OW101105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- The Diet's House of Councillors (upper house) Tuesday passed the 50,627.2 billion yen (225 billion dollars) budget for fiscal 1984 that started April 1.

The new budget, which Finance Ministry officials called the most austere in 29 years, came into force immediately, replacing a 3,039.7 billion yen (13.5 billion dollars) stopgap spending authorization. The powerful House of Representatives (lower house) had passed the budget on March 14 and sent it to the upper chamber.

Fiscal 1984 state spending represents a small increase of 247.6 billion yen or 0.5 percent from the fiscal 1983 budget which put spending at 50,379.6 billion yen. The projected spending will be financed by 34,596 billion yen in tax revenues, 3,351.2 yen in nontax income and the remaining 12,680 billion yen in state bonds or debts. The new budget calls for increases in defense and overseas economic assistance at the sacrifice of public welfare.

Expenditures for defense and foreign assistance were boosted by 6.55 percent and 7.9 percent to 2,934.6 billion yen (13 billion dollars) and 543.9 billion yen (2.4 billion dollars), respectively. The upper house also enacted the 21,106.6 billion yen (93.8 billion dollars) government investment and loan program.



DAILY SCORES REAGAN'S 'ADVENTUROUS WAR POLICY'

SK101625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- U.S. warmaniac Reagan, in a "press interview," demanded an unlimited "war power," complaining that the Congress interferes too much with "his guiding capability in foreign policy" and that the demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops in Lebanon encouraged "terrorism."

Playing this, MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary today says: Reagan is crying for "unlimited presidential war power" seeking to shift the blame for the consequences of the bankruptcy of the U.S. war policy on to others. This vividly reveals his invariable bellicose nature.

It is a downright falsification of reality to claim that the war policy of the Reagan administration is controlled by anyone.

As soon as he took office, Reagan stepped up arms expansion and war preparations for world supremacy, trumpeting about "reconstruction of a mighty United States." He decided to increase the military spending which stood at 160,000 million dollars at the time when he took office to 313,000 million dollars in fiscal 1985 and has put spurs to nuclear arms production and arms buildup and stepped up aggression and war manoeuvres on an unprecedented scale while massing all aggression forces in various areas of the world and frequently staging adventurous military exercises.

It is shameless for Reagan to continuously incite war fever, trying to shift the responsibility for their difficult position on to others.

The commentary stresses that the adventurous war policy of the U.S. imperialists will hasten their own final destruction.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON ACTIVE DEFENSE MEASURES HIT

SK080935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0920 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today stresses that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz at a "three-man committee meeting" on April 3 cried about "active measures for defence," alleging that our country and some new-emerging countries are resorting to state terrorism.

Noting that this is a preposterous jargon reversing black and white and a sheer lie of the U.S. imperialists seeking a sinister aim to deceive the world, the author of the commentary says: The countries which Shultz slandered are resolutely fighting against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention. With his ridiculous lie, Shultz tried to block their influence by besmirching their prestige and lull the growing denunciation of the U.S. imperialists, international terrorists.

As recognized by the world, the real terrorists are none other than the U.S. imperialists. More than 100 military coups, many subversive acts and sabotages, assassination of five heads of state and attempts on 10 heads of state of foreign countries committed in nearly 40 years after the Second World War are only a part of the criminal terrorist acts of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which have been brought to light.

The murder of Lumumba and Che Guevara was engineered by the U.S. imperialists, and they blew up the "DC-8" passenger plane of Cuba. They are still persistently clinging to terrorism. They laid mines in the sea off Nicaragua and are committing terrorism on the sea.

According to their logic, all the just struggles of the peoples of countries against them are terrorist acts, whereas their homicide, arson, blackmail, subversion and sabotage are not terrorism. This is precisely the Yankee style standard.

In crying about "active defence" against someone's terrorism Shultz means further intensifying terrorism in the future.

#### NODONG SINMUN ATTACKS U.S. 'SHOW OF STRENGTH'

SK051046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN in an article April 4 titled "Nothing To Gain By Threat of 'Strength'" denounces the U.S. imperialists' frantic "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

The U.S. imperialists who started the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises in disregard of the unanimous denunciation by the Korean people and the world peaceloving people, have staged airdropping exercise, river-crossing exercise, large-scale aerial attack exercise, and so on, along with landing exercises, in this period, the paper says, and continues:

All the exercises have been directed against the northern half of the republic for an allout attack from the ground, seas and sky.

The military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are all the more dangerous as they have been held in areas near the Military Demarcation Line along which huge armed forces of the North and the South stand in acute confrontation.

South Korea has turned into a powder magazine of highest density in the fire power; there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops armed to the teeth, the puppet army more than 700,000 strong and paramilitary forces upwards of 10 million strong and, in addition to this, U.S. combat units and latest equipment have been largely reinforced from abroad during the military exercises.

The danger of the "Team Spirit 84" also lies in its being exercises for nuclear attack. More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and their carriage means are already deployed in South Korea against the northern half of the republic. A special unit of the U.S. forces dealing with nuclear weapons is stationed in the Military Demarcation Line area and warships belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet, equipped with nuclear weapons, are moving day and night in the coastal waters of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists intend to ship into South Korea "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles, latest-type medium-range missiles whose range go far beyond the bounds of Korea, and even neutron bombs.

As a result, South Korea has turned further into a nuclear forward base for invading not only the northern half of the republic but also other countries in Asia. The "Team Spirit 84" is, indeed, a "preliminary nuclear war" for examining and rounding off the preparedness of the armed forces for a "nuclear forestalling attack" on the northern half of the republic.

Japan's deep involvement in the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the provocation of a nuclear war against the Korean people is a dangerous move.

The reactionary Japanese ruling quarters offer the territory of Japan as a launching base, relay base and nuclear attack base for the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises.

The frequent nuclear war exercises staged by the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" with the U.S. forces are, in the final analysis, aimed at participating in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression on Korea.

Today it is an urgent task for world peace to avert the danger of new war in Korea and solve the Korean question peacefully.

Although the U.S. imperialists are attempting to threaten our people with nuclear blackmail after starting the war exercises, they will get nothing with the show of "strength." The United States must immediately stop the reckless war exercises and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks and take the road of solving the Korean question by peaceful means.

#### MINJU CHOSON DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISE

SK101617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today carries an article denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique under the title "Adventurous Nuclear War Exercise."

The author of the article says: The U.S. imperialists have staged frantic offensive operational exercises of all kinds over the last two months or more by transferring huge armed forces and military equipment to South Korea and its surroundings from their bases in the U.S. mainland, Japan and the Pacific region and deploying them in the operational areas.

The aggressive and provocative nature of the "Team Spirit 84" finds expression, above all, in the mobilization of armed forces and equipment of biggest scale in history. The military hardware hurled into the rehearsal is sophisticated.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized many warships including a carrier battle group with the 80,000-ton carrier "Kitty Hawk" as its core, "B-52" strategic bombers and "F-16" fighting bombers capable of carrying nuclear bombs, missiles and other mass destruction weapons.

Its provocative nature became pronounced when it was held in the areas near the Military Demarcation Line with emphasis on offensive operations. The large-scale landing exercise staged on the coast near Pohang on March 20 climaxed the "Team Spirit 84." It was a typical instance showing its provocative nature.

It is clear to everyone that the U.S. imperialists' landing exercise with the mobilization of elite forces of the three services was a "three-dimensional attack exercise" for a surprise landing on the northern half of Korea.

The grave nature of the criminal "Team Spirit 84" is well illustrated by the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group is working overtime to put not only the puppet army units but also all manpower and material resources of South Korea on the altar for the U.S. imperialists' war for northward invasion.

The puppet clique issued an emergency mobilization order on March 16 to the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" in Seoul and hurled them into the "Team Spirit 84." It also staged a large-scale war exercise in Pusan on March 22 and 23 with the mobilization of the puppet army and police and civilians, 800,000 all told, forcibly drafted into the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and "Civilian Defence Corps."

All these facts prove that the "Team Spirit 84" is a "test nuclear war" and a "preliminary war" for the purpose of an allout attack on the northern half of Korea from the sky, the ground and the sea.

#### VRPR DISCUSSES TALKS WITH SOUTH ON SPORTS TEAM

SK110153 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The first round of the talks between the North and the South for forming a single sports team was held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1000 yesterday.

The talks were attended by four delegates from each side. Prior to the discussion of the main subjects, the delegates of the two sides exchanged greetings, and introduced themselves.

When they started to discuss the main subjects, the South came forth with far-fetched political issues such as the Rangoon incident which the North has absolutely nothing to do with. By so doing, it deliberately created obstacles to the progress of the talks, while atrociously slandering the North.

Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, at daybreak on the same day, committed an act of scattering many leaflets defaming the athletes of the North in the area of the North's side in the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom.

Eventually, the day's talks ended without even an agreement on the date of the next round of the talks, because of the premeditated and provocative political remarks and the insincere attitude of the Seoul side.

Following the talks, the deputy head of the North met domestic and foreign reporters in Panmunjom. He said that the first round of the talks could achieve nothing and could not continue, because the South attempted to use the site of the talks as a political stage.

He said that the South is entirely responsible for the result of the first round of the talks, and that the future of the talks depends on the attitude of the Seoul side.

#### SOUTH'S POLICY OF 'DEPENDENCE' DENOUNCED

SK061637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN April 5 carried an article titled "End Must Be Put to Policy of Dependence Upon Outside Forces."

Although the South Korean puppets are loud-mouthed about "national self-determination," they in actuality are persistently following the treacherous policy of dependence upon outside forces, the article notes, and says:



The puppets are clamouring about the "role" of the U.S. forces of aggression occupying South Korea and begging for their permanent presence and "increase of the combat strength," claiming that they are a military force needed for the "prevention of war" and the "preservation of peace" on the Korean peninsula.

To justify their anti-national policy of dependence upon outside forces, the puppets assert that the pullout of U.S. forces from South Korea will wreck the "balance of forces" and immediately cause disturbances on the Korean peninsula. This is a sheer poppycock.

They try to keep U.S. forces in South Korea as ever in pursuance of the criminal aim of maintaining their power with the backing of outside forces by "strength," realising their long-term office and, further, extending the colonial and anti-popular military fascist ruling system set up in South Korea even to the northern half of the republic.

To all intents and purposes, the "unification proposal" based on "national self-determination" on the lips of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet presupposes dependence upon foreign forces.

If the question of national reunification is to be solved independently in accordance with the will and desire of the nation, it is imperative first of all to put an end to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the basic obstacle to the reunification.

The puppets hold that they cannot accept our proposal for tripartite talks because it is aimed at the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. This fully shows their flunkeyist treacherous stand.

The puppets' policy of dependence upon outside forces has reduced the South Korean economy to a colonial dependent one which cannot take even a step without relying upon foreign capital.

Twaddling about "community of common destiny" and "security," the puppets are taking the road of strengthening political, economic and military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries. After all, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's policy of dependence upon outside forces is further defending the subjugation of South Korea to the United States and Japan in all domains -- political, economic, military and cultural.

At present the Chon Tu-hwan clique is vociferously advertising its "achievements" since its seizure of power. But if there is anything it has done, it is only that it has maintained the dictatorial power with the backing of the U.S. and Japanese masters, at the sacrifice of the interests of the nation.

With nothing can the Chon Tu-hwan clique cover up the crimes of its treacherous rule.

#### CHON TRYING TO USE PEOPLE AS 'BULLET SHIELDS'

SK100825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- In his address which he made to the provincial "governors" read for him at the "celebrations of the Reservists' day" held all over South Korea on April 7, traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried that "the role of the Homeland Defence Reserve Forces is important" and "full preparedness" must be made through "close cooperation of the army and police."



Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Tuesday says: He meant that he would hasten preparations for a war of northward aggression by driving more people into the war rackets in the future.

Pointing out that the puppet clique advertised this burlesque as one necessitated by the "possibility" of "a surprise attack" and "southward invasion" of someone, NODONG SINMUN in the signed commentary says: But no one would be duped by them, even if they attempt to deceive the people with the outcry over fictitious "southward invasion."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is working with increased frenzy to offer a greater amount of cannon fodder to his U.S. imperialist master by converting the "reservists" into a combat force.

A few days ago, as already reported, the puppet clique, with much talk about "posture of counteraction in the event of contingency," designated over 1,420 units of the "Civilian Defence Corps" into "model" units and revealed their criminal scheme to rear upwards of 500,000 men into "elite troops." Actually, the Chon Tu-hwan group mobilised over 100,000 "reservists" along with the puppet army in the three-dimensional operational exercise of "Team Spirit 84."

The military blackguards landed in a tight fix, isolated and rejected within and without, are trying to marshal people against the fellow countrymen at any cost, in league with outside forces, in an effort to prop up the military fascist rule with the patronage of their master in reward.

But this is a foolish dream. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should know that the South Korean people do not want to die a worthless death by being embroiled into the scourge of war as bullet shield for the U.S. imperialists.

The puppet clique should stop their ridiculous sabre-rattling and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

#### FIRE AT SEOUL UNIVERSITY ARSENAL REPORTED

SK091609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 9 (KCNA) -- A fire broke out at the arsenal of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" of Seoul University on April 9 when the spirit rejecting this reptile organisation of the fascist clique is heightening among South Korean students, according to a radio report from Seoul. By this fire accessories of "M-16" rifles and oil in the arsenal were burnt.

According to the report, four fires broke out at Seoul University this year alone. Repeated fires have driven the puppets deeper into uneasiness.

#### PEOPLE IN SOUTH SAID FOLLOWING CHUCHE IDEA

SK061028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 6 (KCNA) -- Voices lauding the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song are growing louder among the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people and an increasing number of people are following it.

This is well illustrated by the fact that chuche idea study organizations are widely formed and operated among broad segments of the South Korean people and the activities of study groups are becoming more brisk.

Patriotic intellectuals in Seoul formed such organizations in secrecy as the Society for the Study of Kimilsongism, the Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea, the Society for the Study of Chuche Philosophy and so on and drew professors and students into them to make them read with avidity immortal classic works of the great leader and progressive books. And the Paekdu Society, an underground organization of patriotic students in Pusan, made wallpapers and leaflets lauding and explaining his immortal chuche idea and widely distributed them among the population.

Progressive students in Kwangju, Inchon, Taegu, Taejon and Chongju and people of all walks of life study the great chuche idea by tape-recording what is aired by Radio Pyongyang.

South Korean people warmly praise the chuche idea, looking up to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song as a great thinker and theoretician produced by mankind and as the sun of the nation.

A university student surnamed Yi in Taegu said at a secret readers meeting that the chuche idea is an idea that can be founded only by such man as General Kim Il-song possessed of outstanding wisdom, inexhaustible power of pursuit, most profound knowledge and scientific ability of analysis.

A university professor in Pusan said: The great chuche idea is, indeed, like an immortal torch illumining the road ahead of our people.

Students of a clandestine circle organized at Seoul University stressed in a resolution adopted at their meeting: The great chuche idea is the only compass for the realization of the chajusong (independence) of the toiling masses, an ever-victorious treasured sword for destroying the oppressors and aggressors and a tested art of navigation in struggle. Aiming at independence against U.S. imperialism, we will become vanguard fighters brandishing this treasured sword in the sacred anti-U.S., anti-fascist, patriotic struggle for driving out the Yankee aggressors and overthrowing the traitors.

The members of the "Society for the Study of Kimilsongism" at a university in Seoul stressed in a resolution: We ardently espouse great Kimilsongism and take it as our lifelong task to struggle for an overall victory of the chuche idea on this soil. We vow never changing comradeship on the road of following great Kimilsongism.

A young man surnamed Choe in Seoul said to his colleagues: "We should follow the chuche idea and live and fight along the road of truth indicated by it. Herein lie happiness for ourselves and our posterity and the prosperity of the country and the nation.

Thus the chuche idea is tightly grasping the hearts of the South Korean people and the determination to stoutly advance along the road of chuche is being deeply rooted in their hearts.

#### SOVIET REPORTS ON KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEW NOTED

SK110355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 10 (KCNA) -- TASS April 10 reported the talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the delegation of the Soviet news agency TASS. The Soviet paper PRAVDA carried the talk of the great leader on the same day.

KIM HWAN REPORT MARKS TAX ABOLITION ANNIVERSARY

SK040828 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1313 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Report by Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and DPRK vice premier, at meeting held at People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 31 March to mark 10th anniversary of enactment of law promulgated by Kim Il-song abolishing taxation system -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: 10 years have passed since the adoption and enactment of the historic law on the complete abolition of the taxation system in our country. During this period, new and brilliant success was attained in building socialism in our country, and a great change took place in the material and cultural lives of the people. Today, our people greet the significant 10th anniversary of the complete abolition of the taxation system in our country under magnificent circumstances in which they are vigorously struggling to bring about a new, revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and to achieve ahead of schedule the magnificent prospective goal of economic construction in the 1980's.

The complete abolition of the taxation system in our country 10 years ago, in accordance with the revolutionary measure taken by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was a revolutionary event that was of epochal significance in the daily lives of our people and in the struggle to build socialism and communism. [applause]

The taxation system is the product of antipopular rule by exploiting countries and is the old legacy that a socialist country inherits from the previous society. Correctly solving tax questions and finally and completely abolishing the taxation system are a historic task assigned to the party and the government of the working class in building socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has profoundly contributed to the cause of building socialism and communism by correctly indicating how to solve tax questions under the socialist system based on his comprehensive, profound analysis of the nature and role of taxes in the different stages of the development of the revolution and by brilliantly solving these questions. [applause]

During the past long period, the taxation system in our country imposed a heavy burden and immeasurable sufferings on our people as a means of plunder designed to help the ruling and foreign aggressors maintain their ruling system. During the period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, the Japanese imperialists plundered the resources of our country at random and extracted the blood and sweat of our people by using the method of Middle Ages-type exploitation and taxes. Along with the heinous ruling system of the Japanese imperialists, the murderous taxation system was the target of the deep-rooted rancor of our people and their curses. It was the long-cherished desire of our people to extricate themselves from capitalist taxes.

With profound insight into this rancor and the urgent desire of our people during the period of the anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song regarded reform of the taxation system as the important task of the democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism and set forth a revolutionary policy in the 10-point program of the Fatherland Liberation Association for abolishing various taxes levied by the Japanese imperialists.

This policy, set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was the revolutionary tax program of the democratic revolution, most correctly reflecting the situation of our country, and was a popular tax program designed to free our people from plunderous tax burdens. They had suffered heavy tax burdens for a long time. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song further developed the chuche-type tax program that he had set forth during the period of the anti-Japanese struggle in a much more detailed manner in the 20-point decree and wisely led our people's struggle to implement this program.

Under the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the plunderous, colonial taxation system of the Japanese imperialists was abolished in our country after liberation through the revolutionary tax reform which was carried out as part of democratic reforms, a popular and democratic taxation system was adopted with a simple agricultural tax and income tax systems as a central pillar, and the basic nature of taxes changed.

The tax reform, the brilliant implementation of the revolutionary tax program set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was a revolution to adopt a new popular taxation system by basically repealing the antipopular taxation system of the plunderous society and was the first great change in fulfilling the long-cherished desire of our people. [applause]

The popular and democratic taxation system that was adopted in our country as a result of tax reform highly promoted the political and labor zeal of our people and greatly contributed to achieving the prosperity and development of the country and to improving the people's standard of living.

While helping to effectively use tax revenues which the government obtains through a popular taxation system as a supplementary source of funds for the economic development of the country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took revolutionary measures to systematically reduce the tax burden of the people with the development of socialist industry and with the consolidation of a self-reliant economy for the people.

Since the period of peaceful construction, our party and the government of the republic have reduced the people's tax burden on many occasions by reducing the rate of income taxes and the agricultural tax in accordance with the revolutionary policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. During the period of the grim fatherland liberation war and of postwar rehabilitation, they implemented a popular policy to greatly reduce workers' taxes.

All these measures by our party and the government of the republic under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have greatly contributed to making the lives of our people affluent with the passage of time, to accelerating the socialist reform of production in cities and rural areas during the postwar period, and to consolidating and developing the socialist cooperative accounting system. [applause]

When the socialist reform of production was completed and the foundation of socialist industrialization was solidified, the taxation system became meaningless, and taxes represented a very insignificant position in state revenue.



Based on profound insight into the practical requirements for socialist construction in our country and the prospects for the development of socialist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth, at the Fourth WPK Congress, a programmatic task to completely abolish the taxation system in the near future. As a measure to implement this, he ordered the complete abolition of the agricultural tax. At the Third Session of the Fifth SPA held in the 1970's he issued a historic law on the complete abolition of the taxation system in our country. As a result, the taxation system was completely and finally abolished in our country on 1 April 1974. [applause]

The complete abolition of the taxation system was a great change in brilliantly fulfilling the long-cherished desire of our people to live in a world free of taxes by extricating themselves from various tax burdens and in helping our country become the first country free of taxes in the world. [applause]

The ending, in the era of our Workers' Party, of the old taxation system that had exploited the working people over several thousand years in imperialist society was another proud victory our party and people attained in their protracted revolutionary struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the people and was a historic event of great significance in consolidating and developing the social system of our country and in the daily lives of the people. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The abolition of the taxation system demonstrates the superiority of our country's socialist system, under which everything in the country and society serves workers, and the might of the self-reliant socialist economy of the people.

The complete abolition of the taxation system in our country is the brilliant fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had pioneered a unique road toward finally solving tax questions for a long time, since the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, with the noble intent of liberating our people from various tax burdens, and who has wisely led our people to bring about a historic change by completely abolishing taxes for the first time in the world. [applause]

The complete abolition of the taxation system in our country was the brilliant implementation of the far-sighted plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to liberate workers not only from exploitation and oppression but also from the yoke of all the legacies of the old society and to provide them with true freedom and happiness, and was another proud victory of the immortal *chuche* idea. [applause]

With the complete abolition of the taxation system, our people were finally liberated from the last legacy of the taxation system, the legacy of the old society, and the daily lives of our people became self-reliant and creative. The complete abolition of the taxation system powerfully demonstrated the matchless superiority of the socialist system of our country provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the might of the self-reliant socialist economy of the people. [applause]

In accordance with the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the historic task of abolishing the taxation system in our country was carried out jointly with the epochal measure to greatly reduce the price of industrial goods. Thanks to this popular measure, our workers, just in the year of the abolition of the taxation system, gained 6 won more per month, on the average, per individual household. They also benefitted by 22 won per individual household from the decrease of the price of industrial goods. The total individual household gained 28 won, and their substantial incomes increased remarkably.



Indeed, this great benefit was the result of the implementation of an epochal measure which could only be taken under our country's most superior socialist system in which the working people are the masters of society, in which everything serves the working people, and in which the government responsibly takes care of the daily lives of the people. This measure could only be taken on the firm foundation of the powerful, self-reliant, socialist economy of the people. [applause]

The complete abolition of the taxation system in the northern half of the republic greatly helped the South Korean people, who were experiencing immeasurable sufferings because of the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists to cruelly control them and because of the felonious, brutal, and antipopular rule of the fascist puppet clique, to entertain hope and have confidence and vigorously encouraged the struggle of the South Korean people to achieve the independence and democratization of South Korean society and the fatherland's independent reunification. [applause]

Our country's situation, one in which it is free of taxes for the first time in history through the brilliant materialization of the immortal chuche idea, encouraged the working class and working people of capitalist countries, who were suffering merciless taxes, and once again showed to all the revolutionary people of the world struggling toward a new society that the only way to attain self-reliance and socialism is to achieve the complete independence and prosperity of the people and their true happiness.

The justness and great vitality of the revolutionary measure taken by our party and government to completely abolish the taxation system have been vigorously demonstrated through the brilliant success attained in socialist construction in our country which has seen a continuous upsurge during the past 10 years, and through the systematic increase in the material and cultural welfare of the people. Thanks to the devoted labor struggle of our workers under the wise leadership of our party, socialist economic construction has been vigorously expedited, and the people's economy has developed rapidly, quickly increasing domestic accumulation in the socialist accounting system and further consolidating the foundation of the self-reliance socialist economy of the people and the self-reliant financial foundation of the country.

After the complete abolition of the taxation system and the great price reduction of goods, state revenue increased at the high average rate of 11 percent per annum over the past 10 years, increasing 2.8 times.

Because we had our own source of financial revenue during this period, we built a large number of great monumental construction projects wherever we went, by investing a vast sum in this work, thus greatly strengthening the country's economic might. Today, we are firmly solidifying the economic foundation for achieving the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction set forth at the sixth party congress.

A great change has taken place in increasing the material and cultural welfare of our people. Since the complete abolition of the taxation system, the party and the government have built modern houses for workers every year by appropriating a vast sum, have increased the sum for living expenses for workers in various sectors, and have taken measures to further reduce the price of goods.

All facts clearly show that the measure taken by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to completely abolish the taxation system after providing all conditions to achieve this end through profound insight into the legal requirements for the development of socialist society was a most just one to strengthen the country's economic might by promoting the revolutionary zeal of the workers and to more comprehensively demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system. [applause]

Today, while receiving benefits in accordance with the quantity and quality of their labor, all workers in our country receive additional benefits, which have increased daily, from the government, and thus lead a happy material and cultural life. The government has amply supplied food to workers and office workers at very low prices, which are almost the equivalent of being free. It has also supplied clothes and various school materials to children in every season. In particular, thanks to the proposal and consideration of our party, our country has recently supplied free of charge various daily necessities, including clothes and shoes and school materials, to all students, ranging from people's schools to colleges, and to children in kindergartens throughout the country -- half of the total population -- on many occasions by appropriating vast sums, thus giving them great benefits. [applause]

Thanks to the great consideration repeatedly given by our party, we will once again supply good clothes, shoes, various school materials, and food to all children and students throughout the country free of charge on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader this year. [applause]

Workers and office workers in our country have been provided with houses from the government, and peasants are living in modern houses that the government has built for them free of charge.

Our workers are granted benefits through the labor protection system, the 8-hour labor system, the paid-leave system, the system of rest at sanatoria, and the system of holiday homes. In particular, female workers with children enjoy special protection and concern from the state.

All students, ranging from elementary school to college students, receive free education. College students and higher technical school students study under scholarships from the state. Preschool children attend nurseries and kindergartens at the expense of the state and society.

Thanks to the free medical system, workers live without woe or worry concerning medical treatment. In our country, the state responsibly guarantees the livelihood of even those who are unable to work because of age, illness, or work-related disability, old people and children who have no one to look after them.

Our workers are granted benefits by the state exceeding their pay for their labor. In our country, all workers, whether they receive a large or small salary and whether they have a large or small family, are firmly guaranteed the basic living conditions which they deserve to enjoy in a socialist society. In our country, where there are neither people who are especially well off nor people who are especially hard up, all people live happy lives without any woe or worry under the care of the state and society.

These benefits -- the offshoot of the communist-type distribution system which has been unceasingly expanded and developed in our country -- which are granted to our workers by the state thanks to the care of the leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the consistent policy of our party and state powerfully demonstrate the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system which most thoroughly defends the interests of the people and which makes it possible for everything to serve the people. They are another people-minded policy which our party and state have pioneered in precipitating the realization of the communist ideal man. [applause]

The benefits rendered to the workers by the state amid the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party are immeasurably great. Our people, who enjoy to their hearts' content the true dignity of human beings and an independent and creative life, are a very happy people with much pride.

Cherishing all people's boundless admiration and burning loyalty, I avail myself of this significant meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the complete abolition of the taxation system to extend greatest honor and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who illuminated the bright road of the Korean revolution fairly with the rays of the immortal chuche idea, achieved the cause of the national liberation, established the most advanced socialist system in this land, and provided genuine freedom, rights, and a happy life to our people. [applause]

Comrades, contrary to reality in the northern half of the republic, where all workers enjoy affluent lives under the most superior socialist system whereby everything in society serves the popular working masses thanks to the people-minded policies of the party and the state, South Korean society today has been reduced to a living hell where unprecedented suppression and exploitation dominate and in which murderous tax exploitation is perpetrated. Because of the U.S. imperialists' harsh colonial policy of enslavement and the antipopular and plunderous taxation system enforced by the successive South Korean puppet cliques, the South Koreans have undergone immeasurable suffering and tax exploitation has reached its zenith in South Korea today.

While squandering vast funds to maintain the strong [kandaehan], fascist, military, ruling agency and to make preparations for a new way, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the faithful stooge of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, has totally imposed the weighty burden of this on the South Korean people. The taxes the South Korean puppet clique has levied on the people have increased with the passage of time, and today comprise 96.10 percent of the revenue of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. The taxes levied by the South Korean puppet clique this year total 293,000 won per capita, or 1.465 million won per five-man household.

Just as people say, South Korea today has turned into a tax kingdom where people are born, live, die, and are buried in taxes. The miserable situation of South Korean society, which is in striking contrast to that of the northern half of the republic, the socialist paradise of the people, clearly shows how superior our socialist system is. This system fully guarantees the independent and creative life of the working people.

With great pride in living and carrying out the revolution under the most superior socialist system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should continuously bring about a great upsurge in revolution and construction so that we can continuously consolidate and develop this system and make our socialist fatherland prosper further. [applause]

All party members and workers should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea -- the revolutionary idea of our party -- should unite around the great leader and the glorious party center more firmly than ever before, and should more firmly solidify our revolutionary forces in all sectors, including the political, economic, and military sectors. [applause]

Today, we are assigned the honorable task of achieving ahead of schedule the magnificent prospective goal for socialist economic construction set forth at the historic sixth WPK Congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully achieve the new prospective task for socialist economic construction set forth by our party, the entire party and all the people should rise and wage an intense struggle, and all sectors of the people's economy should continuously bring about innovations and upsurges.



The 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction in the 1980's set forth by our party is a magnificent economic construction program to lay solid material and technical foundations appropriate to a socialist society which has won complete victory and to epochally improve the material and technical lives of the people, and is a brilliant blueprint representing decisive progress in the struggle of our people to advance toward socialism and communism under the banner of the *chuche* idea. [applause]

By achieving the 10-point prospective goal ahead of schedule without fail through fiercely carrying out the movement to create the "speed of the eighties," upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, we should brilliantly implement the far-sighted plan of our party to turn our country into a leading, powerful economic country worldwide and should more vigorously demonstrate the might and honor of the *chuche* fatherland. [applause]

By vigorously waging a struggle to achieve this year's national economic plan in the interim, we should victoriously achieve the goal of the Second 7-Year Plan and should brilliantly achieve vast construction tasks by concentrating on the construction projects of the five district fronts. Thus, we should lay a firm foundation for successfully achieving the 10-point prospective goal.

The economic foundation which our people have laid through arduous struggle in the fighting spirit of self-reliance under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party is very great. If we use this asset effectively, we will be able to greatly increase production. We should more highly demonstrate the superiority of our country's socialist system by further strengthening the country's economic might through positively mobilizing and using potential in all sectors of the people's economy, by normalizing production on a higher level, by epochally improving the people's standard of living through vigorously carrying out revolution in the light and service industries, and by bringing about a new upsurge in agricultural production. [applause]

Today, in the strained situation in which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are maneuvering for aggression and war more wickedly than ever before, we are struggling to build socialism and to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Coping with the current situation and upholding the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members, all functionaries and workers should assume a vigilant posture for mobilization more than ever before; should work and live in a militant manner; and should devotedly struggle for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people with a high revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, the spirit of the working class, and people-mindedness. [applause]

The future path of our people, advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party and under the banner of the victorious *chuche* idea, is only victorious and glorious, and the future of our socialist fatherland will be brighter. [applause]

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee, led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and more vigorously advance to achieve the prosperity and development of the fatherland, to win the complete victory of socialism and the country's reunification, and to complete the *chuche* revolutionary cause under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause]  
Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and encourager of all the victories of the Korean people! [applause]

SUNKEN NORTH 'SPY BOAT' RECOVERED NEAR PUSAN

SK091243 Seoul YONHAP in English 1226 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Pusan, Korea, April 9 (YONHAP) -- A North Korean spy boat was recovered in the waters off the southern port city of Pusan Monday five months after it was sunk in an abortive attempt to infiltrate the nation's southern-most coastal area. The South Korean Navy salvaged Pyongyang's sunken espionage craft which contained the body of a North Korean armed agent off Tadaepo, western Pusan, some 430 kilometers south of Seoul. The five-ton spy ship was found so severely damaged that the hull was almost severed into two parts.

On Dec. 4 last year, the spy boat carrying five North Koreans was rammed and sunk by South Korean naval vessels while it was attempting to flee after landing two North Korean armed agents on shore off Pusan. The two North Koreans who were captured alive confirmed that the recovered boat was the one which brought them ashore last December. The pair, Chong Chung-na, 28, and Yi Sang-kyu, 24, disclosed that five North Koreans were on board the spy boat when it approached the shore, but the bodies of the remaining two were not found. The Navy hauled the espionage vessel from the 64-meter-deep seas. The Navy earlier failed in its first try to salvage the sunken boat March 26 because of high waves.

The North Korean infiltration attempt came less than two months after the communist regime engineered the Oct. 9 bomb blast in the Burmese capital of Rangoon, killing 17 South Koreans.

NORTH URGED TO RESUME TALKS FOR SPORTS TEAM

SK110019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Sports Engagements"]

[Text] In the limelight these days are several sports events, both matches and talks, which have considerable implication and impact on the future of Korean sports performance in the international arena, if not the nation's outreach into other fields as well.

Being staged now in Seoul is the Eighth Asian Junior Basketball Championships competed by 15 men's and women's teams from eight countries, notably including players from mainland China. The Chinese presence here, along with the tour to China by a Republic of Korea tennis team last month, marks the first exchange of visits by athletes between the two countries since 1949, despite the lack of diplomatic relations.

The two neighboring countries, signalling a thaw at least in the sports field, are slated to make more such exchanges. Presently visiting the Chinese city of Canton are four Korean sports officials and two journalists, another first, for a meeting of the Asian Football Confederation. Later this month, a second Chinese group will be here to participate in the Asian Swimming Championships. The two occasions will be followed by several others this year alone.

Earlier this week at the truce village of Panmunjom, north of Seoul, was a meeting of South and North Korean sports delegates to discuss the formation of a single national team to the upcoming Los Angeles Olympic Games and possibly other international events, the first such get-together since 1979.



Notwithstanding the auspicious aims and great expectations set, some of the events were not without hitches and disappointment. One was the sudden boycott of the Seoul basketball games by the teams from Taiwan in a dispute over the flying of national flags of participating countries, particularly that of China.

Though their withdrawal is primarily a consequence of political problems deriving from territorial partition, it was regrettable to see the young players returning home in tears, without playing a single match -- all the more so as it took place in another divided country.

Of more immediate concern to us was North Korea's unilateral walkout from the Panmunjom meeting, throwing cold water on hopes for a meaningful inter-Korean dialogue. Indeed, skepticism prevailed over the ulterior motives of the Pyongyang bid on March 30 to discuss a unified Korean Olympic team, a long overdue reply to a Seoul proposal made in 1981 to the effect.

The North Korean overture came less than four months ahead of the Los Angeles Olympics and barely two months preceding the entry registration deadline -- too short a time to undertake the complicated process of selecting and training team players, let alone settling numerous delicate issues.

Nonetheless, Seoul moved positively to open the talks in the ultimate interest of the entire Korean people, not only for the impending Los Angeles event but for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympiad, both slated in Seoul.

As for Pyongyang's argument over Seoul's concern about the Rangoon atrocity, it should be pointed out that the internationally-condemned North Korean terrorism in the Burmese capital last October is one thing that still haunts South Koreans and thus must be duly accounted for. Accordingly, one cannot help but worry about the safety of the South Korean athletes in case they visit North Korea for team screening and participate in the proposed unified team.

The North Korean walkout may be construed as reflecting the tension and distrust existent in the inter-Korean situation. For all that, we earnestly hope that North Korea discontinues its wayward tactics and returns to the Panmunjom talks soon, as urged by Seoul, to rekindle the hope for an eventual South-North accommodation at least in the field of sports.

#### DAILY COMMENTS ON TAIWAN'S BOYCOTT OF TOURNAMENT

SK110122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Apr 84 p 5

["By Chong U-taek"]

[Excerpt] Taiwan's withdrawal from the 8th Asian Youth Basketball Championships now under way in Seoul raises a question about Korea's sports policy in future international games.

The 32-member Taiwanese squad flew back home after pulling out of the Seoul meet in protest against the organizers' "unreasonable" decision to hoist the national flags of the participating countries.

Apparently displeased at China's carrying the five star red flag, Taiwan did not show up for the opening ceremony of the 13-day tournament Saturday and stayed away from their scheduled clashes with the Malaysian girls and Singaporean boys the following day.

Officials of the Chinese-Taipei Basketball Association (CTBA) issued a statement that they came to Seoul after the organizers agreed no national flags or anthems, except those of host Korea, would be hoisted or played during the meet.

"However, acting in the capacity of the organizing committee, the Basketball Association of the Republic of Korea later accepted the unreasonable demand of the Communist Chinese team and failed to honor its original commitment," read the statement released prior to their departure.

In consideration of the delicate relations between Beijing and Taipei, the organizers originally arranged that the national flags of the participating nations would not be raised during the championships and decided to follow the precedent of last year's Hong Kong Asian Basketball Championships.

The Hong Kong organizing committee did not allow the participants to carry their national flags throughout the tournament and only presented the trophies to the winners in the closing ceremony to delete friction between the two Chinas.

The Chinese delegation strongly demanded the observance of regulations set by the International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA), providing that the participating nations' flags be hoisted during the meet and that the winning nation's flag and anthem be hoisted and played in the closing ceremony.

After long negotiations, which lasted for 10 hours and ended just before the opening, the organizers abruptly reversed their original promise to Taiwan and allowed all the participating countries to carry their national flags during the opening ceremony.

In protest against the Seoul organizers' breach of the "original commitment," the Taiwanese delegation said they would boycott the opening ceremony and hinted that they would pull out of the Seoul meet and return home.

The initial indication of Taiwan's withdrawal came following Saturday's opening ceremony when team leader Shaw Shu-len sent a sealed letter to So Sung-han, chairman of the organizing committee of the Seoul championships. So, concurrently president of the Korea Amateur Basketball Association, tried to persuade Shaw to allow his team to contest in consideration of the friendly relations between Seoul and Taipei, but Shaw said his association had ordered an immediate pullout.

The Taiwanese checked out of the Sheraton Walker Hill and moved to the Seoul Hilton International Sunday morning and shortly booked passage on Monday afternoon's flight back home. "I am very sorry about our decision to withdraw," Shaw said.

Yi Pyong-hui, Korean president of the Asian Basketball Confederation (ABC) and KABA president So Sung-hwan visited Shaw Sunday at the Seoul Hilton International and asked him to change his mind and compete in the Seoul tournament, but failed.

Shaw told the visitors that "we can understand the organizers' position but there is no meaning unless we appear in the opening and closing ceremonies. It is very regrettable for the organizers to violate the original promise not to use the national flags."

In the wake of the occurrence of this dispute, Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok called in Amb. Hsueh Yu-chi Monday to ask him to reconsider his nation's decision to boycott the Seoul meet.

Meanwhile, Chong Chu-yong, president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA) and the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC), asked that the Taiwanese teams stay in the championships, pointing out the friendly relations between Seoul and Taipei, but all in vain.

Shaw told reporters, "My feeling is that the ties between Seoul and Taipei, which have been so amicable so far, changed in a day. It remains to be seen how the boycott will affect future relations between the two nations."

KABA president So said he would bar all Korean basketballers from participating in the games to be held in Taiwan, adding that the flag issue will bring the two nation's sports exchanges under a dark cloud for the time being.

Considering those remarks, sports exchanges between Seoul and Taipei are expected to deteriorate in the days to come and there is a high possibility that the two nations' relations may cool, if the dispute is not solved right away.

The Seoul organizers claimed that they had accepted the Chinese demand in accordance with the FIBA regulations, but the breach of their original commitment to Taiwan was an error, an observer said.

#### FIBA Regulations

The observer added that the controversy eloquently showed the organizers' lukewarm preparations for the meet and lack of understanding of the FIBA regulations.

Article 6 of the FIBA regulations stipulates that a host nation can take necessary measures to successfully carry out the meet, only under recognition from the world basketball body's executive committee.

However, the Seoul organizing committee belatedly contacted the FIBA authorities after the flag issue was raised by the three parties -- China, Taiwan, and host Korea.

#### YI, WALKER DISCUSS REAGAN'S UPCOMING CHINA VISIT

SK110257 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Receiving U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker, who paid a visit on the afternoon of 10 April, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong discussed with him Reagan's visit to Communist China which is scheduled for 26 April. Ambassador Walker returned to his post in Korea on 8 April after a 40-day home leave in the United States.

#### U.S. ATTITUDE IN AVIATION TALKS QUESTIONED

SK091410 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by reporter No Chin-hwan of the political department, from the column "Reporters' Eyes"]

[Excerpts] The saying "Do not trust Americans and do not be deceived by Russians" has prevailed in our society, although we do not know when such a situation began.

Although it is not easy to find the grounds for this saying, we can assume that, in this saying, "Americans" in Korean vernacular alliterates with "trust" in Korean vernacular, and "Russians" with "deceived."

Though there have occasionally been awkward moments in our relations with the United States, which has maintained relations of blood ties for the more than 40 years since World War II, it is true that we have consistently viewed the United States not as one we should not trust but as one we can trust.

Watching the ROK-U.S. aviation talks in Seoul on 2 and 3 April, I was surprised by the possibility that our consistent view of the United States might be erroneous.

At these talks, held after a 4-year postponement, the United States persistently took the attitude of avoiding the implementation of the memorandum signed and exchanged between the two countries in 1980.

Considering advantages and disadvantages and profits and losses, the United States somewhat unreasonably refused to fulfill its promise made to a country -- a promise to permit Korean Air Lines' service to three cities in the United States and to Europe on the condition that it would build a cargo terminal facility at Kimpo Airport -- on the pretext that the situation has changed.

It is natural for the ROK side to denounce the U.S. attitude of refusing to permit Korean Air Lines' service to three cities in the United States and to Europe on the pretext that the cargo terminal point at Kimpo Airport is incomplete because of purposeful delays in the construction of the project.

Of course, we do not deny that the volume of aviation between the two countries should be reciprocal. However, it is indisputable that the promise should be carried out, because it was an agreement between two countries and because it was a diplomatic promise whose implementation is obligatory. If the increase of passengers and cargo in Korean Air Line service is the reason for refusing to implement the promise in the memorandum, this is not worthy of a great power.

Even though the situation has changed, it is proper for the United States to make efforts for gradual improvement after implementing its promise. It is obviously unreasonable for the United States to completely refuse to implement the promise.

The recent U.S. attitude lacks common sense. This unwelcome attitude, coming shortly after the U.S. argument concerning the dumping of color television sets, will not be favorable for relations between the two countries.

The government should make a continuous effort to convince the United States that we are not a mini Japan.

#### STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT SOGANG, OTHER UNIVERSITIES

##### Policeman Abducted

SK070001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] About 200 Sogang University students stormed out of their campus in western Seoul during a demonstration yesterday and caught a policeman who they claimed was watching over their activities. The policeman was forcibly taken inside the school and held captive there.

While participating in a demonstration, the students went out of the school around 4 p.m. They found Patrolman Kim Hyang-chun of the Mapo Police Station watching them from the second floor of the Taehung-dong office. Some of the students entered the building and took the policeman to the students' cafeteria inside the school. They also broke some windowpanes and furniture in the dong office. They also searched a cabinet and seized a camera and documents which they believed belonged to the policeman.



They set up barricades in front of the cafeteria and barred school officials from approaching it.

Mapo police asked John D. Mace, president of the university, to persuade the students to release the policeman. The police told Mace: "The students kidnapped an officer on duty outside the school. If they use violence against him, we will exercise our vested authority to investigate their illegal acts."

Meanwhile, some 500 Yonsei University students also demonstrated on their campus, protesting what they called the government surveillance over students and distorted reporting by the press.

About 2,000 students demonstrated at Seoul National University around 2 p.m. Some of them confronted riot police at the school gate for about 40 minutes in their attempt to march out of the campus.

#### Students To Face Arrest

SK080240 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] Pak Pae-kun, director of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters, said yesterday that the police will arrest the Sogang University students who were involved in detaining a policeman on the campus for eight hours Friday.

The policeman, identified as Kim Hyong-chun, 29, a patrolman assigned to the Mapo Police Station, was taking photos of the students' demonstration from a building near to the university campus Friday.

Pak said that students' acts of abducting a policeman from outside the campus onto the campus and doing violence against him were in violation of the law and can not be tolerated.

He revealed that leading student leaders involved in the illicit acts shall be punished according to the related law. The involved students will face assault charges based on the relevant law, according to him.

Students freed Patrolman Kim at around 10:40 p.m. Friday after some eight hours' confinement in the dining hall on the campus. He was hospitalized in the Police Hospital. The policeman was known to have undergone surgery for gallstones 15 days ago and was in bad condition Friday.

#### COLLEGE ENTRY EXAM CHANGES VIEWED AS APPROPRIATE

SK010336 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "College Entrance Exam"]

[Text] The Ministry of Education has just made public a revision to the existing entrance examination system for colleges and universities, which will go fully into effect beginning in the 1986 academic year.

The new educational move -- in fact, made up of supplementary steps -- is in positive response to the criticism on the current entrance exam system that has long been heard from people at large, not to mention educational experts.

The revised educational formula is acknowledged as a modest move by the related authorities to reflect the critical views from society at their level. They seem to keep in mind the possibility that any drastic reforms could bring about excessive confusion, and the additional possibility of resultant adverse side effects.

Probably for this reason, the education authorities have not tried to change the major content of existing state-managed preliminary test system for university enrollment, except for some minor differences.

The revised formula is highlighted by the addition of an essay test in Korean for which individual universities will be given a free hand. It will make up to 10 percent of the total points. Whether or not to introduce this specific test will also be decided by each school, according to the new educational guideline.

In other words, the education authorities have devised the test as part of its plan to accord a certain degree of discretion to and thus promote educational autonomy at higher learning institutions. Besides, essay test will be helpful in evaluating the applicants' creative faculty and composition capability in Korean language.

In this way, the existing multiple-choice exam formula in the state-managed preliminary test is expected to be supplemented to a certain extent.

High school records have thus far been given at least 30 percent weight in freshmen screening with the percentage evenly reflecting the records in each grade. In the new scheme, however, this has been readjusted in such a way as to give more weight to the upper grades.

It is also notable that English language will be a compulsory subject for all applicants in the preliminary exam, instead of being a elective foreign language in the current system.

Meanwhile, the education authorities are expected to activate government organ next year which will deal with matters concerned with entrance exam devices for the nation's higher educational institutions in the years to come. This apparently means that the education authorities are ready to constantly study and review the entrance examination system through an exclusive government setup.

Generally viewing, the latest revision in the entrance exam system is considered appropriate, even if it may be regarded as only a beginning in the course of making efforts to settle this particular issue in a desirable way.

Accordingly, we would like to entertain more hope for further changes in this long-controversial educational problem that has a vital effect on the future of national education.

Through the function of the projected government body to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry for the management of entrance examination system, the government authorities are urged to exert sustained efforts to listen closely to what educational experts, and citizens as well, have to say about merits and demerits of the newly revised system in its actual implementation.

At the same time, the university administration is advised to fully take advantage of the newly introduced autonomous educational measure involving the essay test, which will substantially help raise the educational authority and prestige of colleges and universities.

U MAUNG MAUNG KHA'S ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND NOTED

BK081400 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] At 1515 local time on 7 April, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and members of his delegation arrived in New Zealand for a good-will visit. On the morning of 8 April, the prime minister and his delegation visited the [word indistinct] museum and a livestock breeding center near Wellington. In the evening, the prime minister attended a banquet held by the New Zealand foreign minister, Mr Warren Cooper.

FIGHTING REPORTED AT KAREN STRONGHOLDS

BK110409 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Burmese troops are building a bridge over a creek to pave the way for armoured vehicles to attack a Karen rebel stronghold at Wang Kha, about 13 km from this border town, military sources said yesterday. The town is under siege from more than 1,000 Burmese infantrymen.

The sources said that the rebels, totalling about 2,000 armed men, and Burmese troops yesterday battled while the Burmese tried to locate Karen positions for artillery bombardment. The Burmese have moved artillery across Mae Paep creek about seven km from Kaw Moo Rah rebel camp. Fighting at this important Karen stronghold, which is directly under the jurisdiction of rebel headquarters, erupted last week.

Meanwhile, at Maw Po Kay, another Karen rebel stronghold opposite Mae Tan Village in Song Yang District here, fighting flared Monday night. Military sources said that Burmese troops bombarded Karen rebels in their dugouts with intense artillery shelling to make way for ground troops to attack.

A number of Burmese troops burst through barbed wire put up by the rebels. Two Burmese troops were gunned down when they lobbed hand grenades at a gun position of the rebels. One of the hand grenades exploded, killing three Karen soldiers and wounding seven others, according to the sources. Another group of Burmese troops tried to attack the rebel strong hold from the North but had to retreat because of intense gunfire from the rebels, they said.

An Air Force Spooky yesterday hovering over the border in Tha Song Yang was shot at about 11 am. The aircraft sustained slight damage but made a safe landing at Mae Sot.

THAILAND CLAIMED RESPONSIBLE FOR BORDER TENSION

BK101311 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Commentary: "A Thai-Style Accusation" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Apr (SPK) -- Without taking into consideration its responsibility in worsening the tension at the Khmer-Thai border, Thailand rushed into the traditional tactic of thief crying stop thief by complaining to the United Nations. On 5 April, in a note sent to this international organization, it accused Vietnam of attacking refugee camps along the border.

To give weight to this complaint, the commander of the Thai Armed Forces did his utmost to delude people into believing that the refugee camps are located on Kampuchean territory.

On this subject, Thai treachery apparently has no equal. One has the impression that Thailand has struck the enemy's Achilles Heel. Unfortunately, its memory is short for people easily understand that there has never been a nation that had camps for refugees from that nation on its own territory.

Furthermore, if these are really refugee camps in the broadest sense of the word, Thailand should have, for humanitarian reasons, evacuated them from the fighting zones. In fact, Thailand has acted quite to the contrary. During mopping-up operations undertaken by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and Vietnamese volunteers against the Pol Pot remnants -- whose bases, from which they undertake sabotage activities, are located on Thai territory -- Thailand brought in more refugees, who were already near the border, and tried to push these refugee camps toward Kampuchean territory and thus use them as a shield for the Pol Pot clique.

So, by choosing the refugee issue to slander Vietnam, Thailand attempted to kill two birds with one stone: to benefit from international humanitarian aid and to cover Pol Pot men's crime of using refugees as hostages to ensure the safety for their own people.

What is the true nature of refugee camps in Thailand?

The answer could not be simpler: These are only dens against the Kampuchean people's rebirth. And, if the Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants had not restrained themselves and had not respected Thailand's sovereignty or had they used their right of hot pursuit into Thai territory, the fate of these camps would have already been decided.

Although its slanders are numerous and varied, Thailand should have been more clever.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FOR 2-8 APRIL ISSUED

BK091156 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 2-8 April:

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 2 April reports that so far 32,000 hectares of dry season rice were transplanted in Takeo Province. The provincial trade service also provided peasants with 4,300 liters of insecticide, over 6,000 liters of gasoline, and 8 waterpumps. The radi at 0430 GMT on 6 April notes that peasants in Korivong District have sold 1,900 metric tons of paddy to the state, or 64 percent of the plan. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0425 GMT on 3 April reports that up to mid-March peasants in Prey Kobbas District have planted 16,000 hectares of rice and 940 hectares of subsidiary crops. They have received 800 liters of insecticide and 150 metric tons of chemical fertilizer from the state.



Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 2 April reports that so far over 1,000 hectares of dry season rice and thousands of hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops have been planted in Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnany Province. The radio at 1100 GMT on 5 April notes that over 800 metric tons of paddy were sold to the state by peasants in Kompong Leng District. The radio at 0430 GMT on 6 April reports that up to now, peasants in Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhnang Province, have planted 82 hectares of dry season rice, including many hectares of IR-36 strain, and have planted over 1,500 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0412 GMT on 4 April notes that up to mid-March, peasants in Toek Phos District have sold 1,500 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 4 April reports that peasants in Kompong Thom Province by 15 March had sold over 28,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 7 April notes that up to the end of March, peasants in Kompong Thom Province transplanted over 900 hectares of dry season rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 2 April reports that up to 15 March, peasants in Kompong Svay District sold over 20,000 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 4 April notes that by mid-March, rice purchasing centers in Svay Teap District, Svay Rieng Province, purchased over 1,000 metric tons of paddy from the people. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1111 GMT on 8 April notes that by early March peasants in Svay Rieng District had sold 5,100 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 4 April reports that by the end of March, over 4,100 hectares of dry season rice were planted and over 5,000 metric tons of early rice were harvested. The radio at 0430 GMT on 5 April notes that up to now, peasants in Kratie Province have sold 3,000 metric tons of paddy to the state, or 43 percent of the plan.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 5 April notes that up to mid-March, peasants in Stoeng Trang District harvested 75 percent of over 1,000 hectares of rice with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. They also planted over 600 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. The radio at 0430 GMT on 7 April reports that up to mid-March, peasants in Tbong Khmum District had sold more than 3,000 metric tons of paddy to the state, including nearly 5 metric tons of IR-36 rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 7 April notes that over 4,000 metric tons of paddy were sold to the state by peasants in Ponhea Krek District. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0409 GMT on 7 April reports that by mid-March, peasants in Kompong Cham Province sold 240 metric tons of paddy, 700 metric tons of sesame, and 180 metric tons of soya to the state. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1111 GMT on 8 April notes that thanks to good maintenance of farm tools, Cheuny Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, has planted 3,832 hectares of dry season rice, up by 162 hectares as compared with the same season last year. This included 160 hectares of IR-36 strain. The state has provided the peasants with 14 motor-driven pumps, 10 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 200 liters of insecticide, and 29 sprayers. Peasants in this district have already sold 4,178 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 5 April reports that in 1983 peasants in Kandal Province transplanted more than 52,000 hectares of rainy season rice including about 300 hectares of IR-36 strain. The radio at 1300 GMT on 6 April reports that up to mid-March, peasants in Lvea Em District transplanted more than 2,000 hectares of dry season rice. The veterinary service has vaccinated 8,600 head of cattle against various diseases.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0405 GMT on 6 April notes that up to now, peasants in Leuk Dek District have planted 1,435 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops and plan to grow 2,400 hectares of dry season rice. The agriculture service has provided to peasants in this district 163 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 50 metric tons of IR-36 rice seeds, 550 liters of insecticide, and 85 sprayers. At present there are 6,860 head of cattle, 2,600 pigs, and thousands of chickens and ducks. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1147 GMT on 8 April reports that up to now, peasants in Kien Svay District have planted 1,725 hectares of dry season rice.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic at 0430 GMT on 8 April notes that up to now, peasants in Kampot District, Kampot Province, have sowed more than 40 hectares of early rice and planted over 200 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 6 April notes that peasants in Sithor Kandal District have sold 1,800 metric tons of paddy to the state, or 63 percent of the plan.

#### KPNLF BULLETIN REPORTS DEFECTIONS FROM PRK

BK100139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] A Khmer resistance faction has claimed that about 200 members of the pro-Vietnam Phnom Penh government joined a celebration to mark the fifth anniversary of the resistance group early last month.

A news bulletin from the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann said the celebration was held March 5 in an area controlled by the non-communist faction.

It also reported that 77 troops of the Heng Samrin government and 10 Vietnamese soldiers defected to the KPNLF last month. Among the defectors was a senior official of the Ministry of Telecommunications, identified as Sothearith, who reportedly defected on March 3, it said.

The bulletin also reported that KPNLF "political warfare cadres" persuaded 39 Phnom Penh troops to defect from units based in Battambang and from Division 286, on March 2 and 4. On March 11, 10 more Heng Samrin soldiers defected to the resistance movement, which is a partner in the tripartite coalition government formed to drive Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea. It also claimed that "enemy troops" sustained 152 dead and 93 wounded in clashes with KPNLF guerrillas last month.

#### VONADK COMMENTS ON SRV TROOP REINFORCEMENTS

BK090108 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] on 2 March, the Vietnamese aggressors sent six truckloads of fresh troops and artillery pieces from Vietnam to Stung Treng Province via Route 19. They then sent a truckload of these troops to Siem Bok district.

The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have obstinately sent more troops to Kampuchea in an attempt to massacre the Kampuchean people, exterminate the Kampuchean race, and annex Kampuchea to Vietnam. Our Kampuchean people and our Democratic Kampuchean National Army are well aware of these abject acts of the Vietnamese aggressors. They pledge to rally our national forces to continue our struggle against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the five UN General Assembly resolutions.

VONADK: VIETNAMESE FAMILIES SETTLE NEAR PHNOM PENH

BK040218 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Recently, the Vietnamese enemy brought many Vietnamese families from Vietnam to settle around Pochentong, Phnom Penh Municipality, and forced house owners there to move out.

This is the policy of territorial expansion to annex our Kampuchean territory, which the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has been implementing. So far, over 600,000 Vietnamese nationals have been brought to settle in towns, market places, and along river banks. They have expropriated houses, villages, and rich lands owned and worked by our people. In a most barbarous manner, they have forced the Kampuchean people, the real owners, to live elsewhere. The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas are very well aware and have witnessed this policy of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Our people pledge to unite and cooperate with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas to fight these Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all chased out of our fatherland.

VODK REPORTS DEGA-FULRO GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

BK290456 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Following is a report on the activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas:

Play Cu battlefield: On 10 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan soldiers east of (Play Nuh) over 1 km from (Yaruyon Boksay) district, killing two and seizing an AK, two AR-15's, and a quantity of ammunition. On 19 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed a Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's truck on the road from Cheo Reo to (Huh Pech), setting the truck ablaze and killing four Vietnamese soldiers. On 24 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers at a place 2 km east of (Play Kak), killing three and wounding some others.

Ban Me Thuot battleifield: On 16 and 17 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers east of (Thanh Don), north of (Cheang), and north of (Buon Ya Miel) hamlet, killing five, wounding some others, and seizing two AK's, an AR-15, and a quantity of war materiel.

In sum, on these two battlefields the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed 19 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers, wounded some others, destroyed a truck, and seized 6 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

BRIEFS

FRENCH JOURNALISTS VISIT -- Phnom Penh, SPK March 27 -- A group of French communist journalists led by Francois Hilsum, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, deputy managing editor of L'HUMANITE and editor-in-chief of L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE, left Phnom Penh on Monday after a five-day visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Khieu Kanharith, editor-in-chief of the weekly KAMPUCHEA. During its stay in the country, the French journalists met with Chea Soth, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. They also visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the former royal palace, the Russei Keo textile factory and the orphanage no. 3 in Phnom Penh and mass graves of genocidal victims at Cheung Ek in Kandal Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1205 GMT 27 Mar 84 BK]



SRV STATEMENT ON PRC BORDER SITUATION SUPPORTED

BK091451 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Worn-out Deceitful Tricks of the Chinese Reactionary Clique"]

[Text] On 2 and 3 April, the Beijing reactionary ruling circles committed new notorious crimes against the Vietnamese people. They ordered their armed forces to shell many areas in the northern border provinces of the SRV.

The statement issued by the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman on 3 April noted that these acts by the Chinese ruling circles constituted an encroachment on the sovereignty of the SRV and on the peace and happiness of the Vietnamese people living along the border areas. It is disgusting to note that while committing the crimes against the Vietnamese people, the Beijing ruling circles claimed that their acts were in self-defense, aimed at retaliating for the so-called Vietnamese nibbling attacks against Chinese territory. However, the lie made by the Chinese reactionary clique has failed to cover up its dark scheme.

It is well known that after engaging in war to resist external aggression for several years, it is essential that Vietnam now concentrates all its efforts on consolidating and building its economy. Vietnam has no other aspiration but to live in peace and friendship with neighboring countries, including China. Moreover, the situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border lately has been relatively calm. The Chinese people and armed forces along the border as well as all peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world are fully aware of this fact. Therefore, all the slanderous charges made by China accusing Vietnam of launching hostile attacks against Chinese territory can deceive no one. On the contrary, they will only serve to expose their true nature.

We would like to ask what the purpose is of the Beijing reactionary clique launching new criminal attacks against the Vietnamese people. No one is blind to the worn-out cheap trick employed by the Chinese reactionary clique.

Over the past 5 years, each time the genocidal Pol Pot clique's remnants launched attacks from Thai soil against Kampuchean territory, China always cooperated with the Thai reactionary clique to cook up the so-called Vietnamese encroachment on Thai sovereignty. In the meantime, the Chinese armed forces would launch large-scale attacks against the Vietnamese people along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. China's so-called acts of self-defense are actually a premeditated operation aimed at putting pressure on Vietnam on two fronts to boost the morale of the Pol Pot clique and to rescue it from the punishing blow dealt by the Kampuchean army and people, creating tension and destroying the trend toward negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Nevertheless, the Beijing clique cannot do as it pleases. The Vietnamese army and people along the northern border have constantly maintained a high sense of vigilance to promptly punish the aggressors.

We fully support the 3 April statement by the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman. We strongly denounce the Beijing ruling circles for feeding and supporting the Pol Pot clique in continuing to commit crimes against the Kampuchean people. We resolutely demand that they cease all acts of hostility against the three Indochinese peoples. The Chinese ruling circles must cease using the Pol Pot genocidal clique as a tool in opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people and in opposing the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, thus creating more tension, mistrust, and division among the countries in this region.



While the Chinese threat remains the primary cause of tension in Southeast Asia, we, together with the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people, maintain that the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and its stooges, both in the military and political fronts, is the most crucial factor in solving many urgent problems in this region which will contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

STATEMENT ON STRUGGLE OF PRK, SRV PEOPLES SUPPORTED

BK101139 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary: "We Support the Heroic Struggles of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Peoples"]

[Text] On 5 April, the spokesman of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry issued a statement solemnly denouncing the schemes and acts of the Beijing ruling circles and the supporters of the criminal genocidal Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer cliques in carrying out activities encroaching on the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the PRK and the SRV. The statement clearly exposed the worn-out trick of the Beijing ruling clique, which has been repeatedly employed, of colluding with their reactionary henchmen in the region to accuse Vietnam of violating Thai sovereignty to enable the Thai military command to dispatch the Thai Armed Forces into the PRK to support and assist the remnants of the Pol Pot clique and its colleagues and to shell and bomb Kampuchean territory on several occasions, thus covertly encroaching on the sovereignty of the PRK. At the same time, seeing that the Pol Pot clique and the Khmer reactionaries have been suitably punished by the Kampuchean Army and people -- with assistance from the Vietnamese volunteer forces -- and that they have fallen into a position of heavy defeat, the Beijing ruling clique has resorted to their worn-out trick of firing several thousand rounds of artillery shells at eight points along the border, such as in Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and Lai Chau provinces of the SRV, claiming these as acts of self-defense.

The fabrications and claims of self-defense made by the Beijing ruling circles and their regional reactionary henchmen can fool no one. This is because everyone is fully aware that the claim of self-defense is actually a defense of the shattered Pol Pot remnants, who are Beijing's criminal genocidal lackeys. In the past, the Beijing reactionary clique has employed numerous similar tricks with a single objective: to provide oxygen for the dying genocidal Pol Pot clique. This is done in spite of the fact that progressive and justice-loving public opinion in this region and throughout the world has come to the conclusion that the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and its colleagues, both on the military and political fronts, is one of the essential factors that will lead to setting up joint efforts to settle the regional problems through peaceful means.

The Beijing reactionary clique's acts of deploying the armed forces of its regional reactionary henchmen to give support and assistance to the shattered Pol Pot clique by launching attacks on the western border of Kampuchea and of using its armed forces to shell various points along the northern border of Vietnam are in line with its premeditated plan. This time, as well as in the past, the shelling of the northern border of Vietnam is regarded by the Beijing ruling clique as an act of boosting the morale of the shattered Pol Pot clique's remnants -- who are now in the position of heavy defeat -- and as an act of putting pressure on and attacking Vietnam from two fronts, aimed at compelling it to abandon its proletarian internationalist obligation toward the fraternal Kampuchean people.

The acts of the Beijing clique and its henchmen are not only trampling on the sovereignty of the SRV and the PRK and obstructing the revival of the Kampuchean people, but also threatening peace and security in this region, thus sabotaging the trend of negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, which in turn contribute to turning South-east Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation as desired by the countries in this region.

The Beijing ruling circles and the supporters of the Pol Pot clique who create the incidents must be held responsible for all the losses resulting from their provocative acts. The Lao people demand that they cease all acts of hostility against the three Indochinese peoples. We, together with all progressive peoples in Southeast Asia and the world, resolutely support the 5 April statement of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman, the 2 April statement of the PRK Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman, and the 3 April statement of the SRV Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman. We resolutely support the heroic struggles of the fraternal Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples against all schemes of intervention and aggression by the Beijing reactionary clique and other reactionary forces for the sake of our own, just cause and for peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### LEADERS SEND HUNGARIANS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK041235 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 4 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic, of the People's Supreme Assembly, jointly sent greetings to the Hungarian leaders on the occasion of the 39th National Day. The greeting telegram was addressed to Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary [HPR], Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers; Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly of the HPR.

After having been liberated from the German fascist domination, said the telegram, the Hungarian people, under the just and clear-sighted leadership of the MSZMP, have furthered their revolutionary tradition, devoted all their mental and physical capability to the building of socialism in the country.

During the past 39 years, thanks to the close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the HPR has powerfully developed and scored brilliant successes in the fields of economy, science, technology and defense. Thus, the people's livelihood has been improved with each passing day. Those great successes have heightened the role and prestige of the HPR in the international arena, thus contributing to the reinforcement of the socialist community, to the safeguarding of peace in Europe and in the world. They, at the same time, stimulated the struggle movement of the people for peace, independence, democracy, and socialism.

Laos and Hungary have always enjoyed good friendship relations, and the close mutual solidarity and assistance, further wrote the telegram. We are satisfied and happy to observe the strengthening of these friendship relations and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between the 2 parties and governments for the interest of the Lao and Hungarian peoples. We wish, finally said the telegram, the Hungarian people new and still greater success in the implementation of the 6th Five Year Plan laid down by the 12th Congress of the MSZMP.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, sent a greetings message to Peter Varkonyi, the Hungarian foreign minister.

REBEL GROUP ISSUES FIRST 'BULLETIN'

BK101250 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] A Laotian rebel group has issued its first bulletin this month urging other Laotians to joint hands to drive out occupying Vietnamese and Russian forces.

The four-page bulletin, illustrated by four pictures of armed rebels allegedly taken in the southern part of Laos, are belived to have been circulated in the United States and Europe as well. It asks Laotians interested in the rebels' movements to subscribe to the bulletin from agents in countries where Laotian refugees are resettled.

The bulletin claimed that many Laotian men and women had taken up arms to fight the Vietnamese and Russians in their country. The Laotian people have also given a total of 22 HK rifles to the rebel group, it said.

The rebels said that on February 19, about 100 Laotian Government and Vietnamese forces ambushed their stronghold in southern Laos. The enemies, they said, withdrew after a 20-minute battle leaving behind the dead bodies of five Vietnamese soldiers and several HK rifles. They said three of their men were killed in clashes with enemy troops since early this month.

LEADERS ATTEND PARTY PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE

BK091036 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 9 (KPL) -- The first nation-wide conference of the Propaganda and Training Board is being held here since yesterday.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party CC in charge of the propaganda and ideological organizational work and party and government control work Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party CC, head of the Organizational Committee of the party CC, Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the party CC, head of the party and government Control Committee.

K. Phomkong, acting head of the Propaganda and Training Board Committee, addressed the inaugural ceremony noted that the event represented a hallmark of the development of the party in the field of ideology and organization and serves as one of the important occasions for political assessment for members.

The conference is also to review the past activities of the Propaganda and Training Board and set up a new action plan for 1984 aiming at concretizing the (?third) party congress. A number of documents are also to be studied on the occasion.

The conference will last 8 days.

BRIEFS

SRV RADIO, TV DELEGATION -- Vientiane, March 27 (OANA-KPL) -- A Vietnamese delegation of the Committee for Radio and TV led by its chairman, Tran Lam, on March 26, arrived here for a friendship visit to exchange lessons with Lao counterparts. Receiving the delegation at the airport were Son Khamvanvongsa, acting chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and TV and other officials. Bui Van Thanh and Dam Xuan Dung, economical conselors of Vietnamese Embassy to Laos were also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 27 Mar 84 BK]



THAILAND ELIGIBLE TO BUY NATO ROCKET SYSTEM

BK080211 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Apr 84 p 4

[By The Chongkhadikit in New York]

[Text] Thailand has been designated one of the few non-NATO countries eligible to buy the NATO-developed multiple launched rocket system [MLRS]. The system, developed by the United States, West Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and France, is designed to combat the kind of tank-led invasion which could be launched across the Thai border.

It is a highly-mobile automatic rocket system that permits its three man crew -- with minimal training -- to accurately shoot a 12-rocket load, quickly reload and fire again at tanks and troops. Its surface-to-surface free rockets have a range of more than 30 kilometres and are more destructive than any other artillery system. The 12 rockets can cover an area the size of six football fields with thousands of grenade-like submunitions. Each of the 644 submunitions in an MLRS rocket has about the same destructive power as a hand grenade and contains a shaped charged that allows it to penetrate light armour.

The MLRS is a defensive weapon to complement cannon artillery during combat, particularly against surging forces. It is designed to give NATO forces more firepower against potentially massive enemy forces by accurately firing against many individual targets in succession.

I saw video demonstrations of the system at LTV Aerospace and Defence Co's facility at Dallas, Texas. The company won the bid to build the system for the U.S. Army at Arkansas. Its Vought Missiles and Advanced Programmes Division will have MLRS at a full production rate of 6,000 rockets a month by the late 1980's.

The decision to permit Thailand to purchase the MLRS may lead to reassessment of total armaments requirements for national defence based on foreign military sales (FMS) allotments of the U.S. Government and defence budgets of the Thai Government. Re-evaluation may be made on whether the defence system should be founded on ground facilities including the MLRS with the kind of air support which can hit enemy targets, including aircraft on the ground. Consideration must also be given to whether such ground armaments as the MLRS or sophisticated aircraft would be more effective deterrent to an act of aggression.

SITTHI TO VISIT FRANCE, APPEAL FOR EEC SUPPORT

BK080146 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will visit France on April 27-29 at the invitation of External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, it was reported yesterday. The visit will follow ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi's mission with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on a trip to North America and Europe which starts today.

A ministry source said ACM Sitthi will be accompanied by Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin and Political Department Deputy Director-General Chawat Atthayuk. It was understood the foreign minister would brief Mr Cheysson on the latest Vietnamese border incursion and try to muster European Economic Community condemnation of Hanoi's actions.

The source said EEC nations had asked Thailand for information about the incident. France recognizes neither the Kampuchean coalition government nor the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh regime of Heng Samrin, but Paris has extended cultural aid to resistance groups.



PRACHUAP TO ACT FOR PREM DURING LATTER'S ABSENCE

BK090430 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun has been assigned to stand in for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who embarked upon a 20-day tour of Europe and North America yesterday.

Secretary to the premier Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut told reporters at Don Muang military airport that Gen Prem also asked Gen Prachuap to contact him immediately if any problem arose during his absence.

Lt Gen Chantharakhup, however, said the premier was "free of any concern" and had instructed all Cabinet members to carry out their duties actively during his overseas mission. "The Cabinet members pledged during a Cabinet meeting that they would do their utmost during the premier's absence," he said. He added that there were no grounds for concern over the domestic political situation involving Parliament as Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat had given assurance in his capacity as coordinator between the government and Parliament that no serious problems would arise.

GENERAL SAYS ATHIT TO UPHOLD CURRENT GOVERNMENT

BK070155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will ensure the Army does not stage a coup against the government, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday.

Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said Gen Athit would also prevent others attempting to overthrow the administration of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. He said the Army and Gen Athit had been unfairly implicated in political moves, particularly reported attempts to amend the Constitution. He said neither the Army nor Gen Athit were involved.

Without naming anyone, Lt-Gen Chawalit said efforts were being made to drag the Army and the Supreme Commander into moves to change the Constitution to allow government officials to hold political posts. The Army had been accused, he said, of engineering the constitutional amendment moves to enable Gen Athit to become a Cabinet member. Evidence of the Army's good intentions could be seen in its past role in helping uphold democracy, he said.

Lt-Gen Chawalit criticised public suspicion of Gen Athit's resignation from the Senate in January 1983 during the height of the amendment controversy. At that time, he said, the Army was concerned only with the termination of the constitutional transitory clauses. Those clauses, which expired on April 21, 1983, empowered Senate members -- who are mostly military men -- to retain voting powers, and allowed government officials to hold additional political posts.

ARMY OFFICIAL SAYS TOP CPT LEADERS IN BANGKOK

BK070227 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] A senior army official said last night that top leaders of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] been gathering in Bangkok and the army had tried to convince them through their "representatives" that democracy was better than their armed struggle.

Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said the military would give the CPT leaders time to reconsider their cause and threatened to "take actions" if the military message went unheeded. He said that the military could arrest the CPT leaders, including Winai Phoemphunsap, Thong Chamsi, Prasit Taphianthong and another leader only known as Comrade Nam, any time.

Lt Gen Chawalit denied that the military was negotiating with the CPT leaders. "We just let them know our message through their representatives but we don't have connection with them directly," he said.

The anti-CPT strategist stressed that the immediate task facing the government was to destroy the "allies" of the CPT and the CPT itself, which he described as "mammoth tasks".

#### NEW PLAN TO DEAL WITH CPM GUERRILLAS

BK100117 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Army Region's new suppression campaign against Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) guerrillas will include economic sanctions that may affect local villagers as well as the communists.

A Fourth Army Region source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday the new plan has been forwarded to the Army and is expected to be implemented soon. It is part of a new policy adopted towards the CPM aimed at suppressing the jungle-dwelling communists. Previous policy had been aimed at trying to win defections to either side of the border.

One source has already dubbed the new policy the "no more Mr Nice Guy policy".

The source said the plan soon to be put into effect includes the establishment of military checkpoints to prevent strategic supplies from reaching the CPM. A potentially controversial part of the plan calls for imposition of food quotas on residents of CPM-infiltrated areas and partial curfews.

The sanctions would be enforced by the joint civilian, police and military Unit 43 which will be in charge of southern border security to press for the surrender of CPM remnant forces. Between 1,200 and 1,500 CPM members are estimated to be active in the Thai-Malaysian border area of Yala Province.

Various sanctions on supplies and movement are to be imposed in Yaha, Than To, Bannang Satar and Betong Districts where the CPM guerrillas are active, the source said. While blocking the food and strategic supplies from being sent to the CPM members in the areas, the southern military authority also will impose food quota for each family at the border zone, under the plan. Each family in the four districts will be permitted to possess food supplies suitable to their actual needs and the number of people in the family. The measure should not affect villagers, the source said, as quotas will be based on the number of people registered in official house records. It was hoped that the plan when launched would force the remaining CPM members to surrender.

The source said Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek would travel to Butterworth, Malaysia, tomorrow to attend the opening ceremony of the joint Thai-Malaysian air exercise "Air Thamal II". The new border curbs and operations are expected to be launched at the end of the air exercises, he said. Thailand and Malaysia also planned to resume their coordinated military drive against the CPM soon, the source said.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF PRC-SRV BORDER CLASHES

## Further Details of Shellings

BK101037 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi, April 10 (AFP) -- A well-informed Vietnamese source said that the Chinese shells fell within five kilometers (three miles) of the border. Chinese ordnance included 122 mm, 82 mm mortars, Stalin Organ rocket launchers as well as various machine guns. Vietnamese border guards and local militia replied with similar weaponry, this source added.

She said that many residents had evacuated the frontier districts since 1979, when China mounted a 17-day war against Vietnam following Hanoi's ousting of the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia. Since then, she said, no permanent dwellings had been built there and villages had been relocated deeper inside Vietnamese territory. All that remained was some hamlets of straw huts.

The source also said that no movements of Chinese troops had been reported in recent days. The reported incursions only involved border guards and locally-based troops, she said.

## Foreign Ministry Statement

OW101533 Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Hanoi, April 10 (AFP) -- A number of Vietnamese civilians were wounded during recent Chinese military incursions and artillery bombardments, a official statement said today. The Foreign Ministry statement ~~did not~~ mention military losses, but said that a "certain number" of civilians had been wounded and several buffalos killed.

An official Vietnamese source had told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE earlier that some people had been killed by the Chinese shelling, but had not given a figure. Meanwhile a well-informed Vietnamese source said that "severe punishment, much bigger than the previous year's" had been meted out to Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia in the Preah Vihear temple area near the Thai frontier.

The ministry said that between Friday and yesterday, "thousands" or "hundreds" of Chinese artillery shells had landed in 18 places in four Vietnamese provinces bordering China. Previously, it had said that all six frontier provinces had come under fire. In this second official statement released since Friday, Vietnam said that Chinese infantry had attacked two hills, Hill 820 and Hill 636 in the Quoc Khanh commune of Lang Son Province, 150 kilometers (90 miles) northeast of here. These incursions, which Beijing has denied, were all beaten back, Hanoi said.

Six civilians were wounded Friday by Chinese fire around the frontier town of Mong Cai, in the northeastern Quanh Ninh province, the statement said. A certain number of others had been wounded the previous day in Cao Bang Province's Ha Lang district. Bombardments of the same region Sunday and yesterday destroyed some buffaloes, (?it) added. In Ha Tuyen province, Chinese gunners, suing 60 mm and 82 mm mortars and 120 mm cannon, hit several districts, destroying "valuable hardwood forests," the statement said.

Observers said that the statement probably provided only partial figures for the losses in human lives and the damage to property which had been mentioned earlier by authoritative Vietnamese sources. A well-informed Vietnamese source said districts along Vietnam's 1,200 kilometer (900 miles) border with China had been partially evacuated by the civilians. This could explain the low casualties reported. This source also said that only border guards and local militia were involved in the fighting. The source did not rule out the possibility that a certain number of soldiers had been killed or wounded.

With regard to Cambodia, the sources said that since the end of last month, the Khmer Rouge guerrillas had suffered military defeats on top of diplomatic setbacks. The source said that major operations by joint Vietnamese and Phnom Penh forces against the guerrillas could be prolonged due to China's action. She said that the rainy season in Cambodia, which favours guerrilla warfare, would begin in several days, and so Vietnam "must act quickly."

#### VNA Review

OW101551 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 10 Apr 84

["China Intensifies Armed Provocations Against Vietnam" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10 -- Consecutively on April 7, 8 and 9, Chinese troops fired thousands of artillery and mortar rounds onto 18 points of Vietnam's northern border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Ha Tuyen. These shellings took place the day after a serious incident in which several Chinese infantry battalions launched land-grabbing attacks on Hills 820 and 636 in Quoc Khanh Village, Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province, and they were promptly intercepted and repulsed by Vietnamese local Armed Forces and people.

In Quang Ninh Province, on April 7, Chinese troops, taking advantage of civil facilities in Dong Hung township to build artillery grounds, fired hundreds of heavy gun and mortar rounds onto Than Phun area and Trung hamlet in southern Mong Cai, and many other areas in the provincial capital of Mong Cai, Quat Duong and Hong Ky, wounding six civilians including a little child. In Lang Son Province, on April 7 and 9, Chinese troops fired almost one thousand cannon and mortar rounds onto many areas in Trang Dinh and Dinh Lap Districts, destroying many houses and rice fields of the local people.

In Cao Bang Province, in the afternoon of April 6, a Chinese company intruded into Ha Long area, wantonly firing at nearby hamlets, wounding a number of civilians. Successively on April 8-9, Chinese troops fired hundreds of heavy gun and mortar rounds at several areas in Ha Quang and Thach An Districts, killing a number of draught cattle, and destroying many orchards of local villagers. In Ha Tuyen Province, in the three days ending April 9, Chinese troops fired hundreds of 60-mm mortar rounds and 120-mm grenade rounds onto several areas in Xin Man and Vi Xuyen Districts, burning some forest areas.

The Vietnamese Armed Forces and people in those localities, always on the alert, dealt timely retaliating blows at Chinese troops, firmly defending the country's territory and the people's life.



VAN TIEN DUNG COMMENDS BORDER COMBATANTS

OW091547 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 9 -- General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, has extended his congratulations to the officers and soldiers of unit B-7 on their exploit in repulsing Chinese intruders from Hills 820 and 636 in Quoc Khanh Village, Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province. General Van Tien Dung highly commended the unit on its coordination with local armed forces and people in fighting back the Chinese aggressors, putting out of action many of them and smashing their scheme of intrusion, in defence of the national frontier.

TRUONG CHINH HAILS PEOPLE, TROOPS ON PRC BORDER

BK110625 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[10 April message by SRV State Council Chairman Truong Chinh hailing Vietnamese people and troops in northern border provinces]

[Text] Dear combatants and people in the northern border provinces:

Since early April 1984, the Chinese reactionary leadership has used a large artillery force to fire on many areas in our border from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau Provinces. They have also mobilized infantry troops to attack peaks 820 and 636 of Trang District, Lang Son Province. The Vietnamese troops and people in the six northern border provinces have steadily and closely coordinated together and bravely and effectively counterattacked the enemy, thereby stopping and repulsing many waves of the enemy's attacks, killing many of them and firmly defending the fatherland's border.

On behalf of the Council of State, I warmly commend our combatants and people for their good combat readiness and tactics in duly punishing the Chinese aggressive troops. The enemy has stubbornly and continuously committed many new crimes. Let our party organizations and administrations in various localities strengthen their leadership in leading the various nationalities and people-soldier solidarity blocs, heightening their vigilance to stand ready for combat readiness, further accelerating production, maintaining political security and social order and safety, resolutely defeating the multifaceted war of sabotage, and foiling all acts of aggression of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

[Dated] 10 April 1984

[Signed] Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State

THAI VERSION OF INCIDENTS IN KAMPUCHEA REFUTED

## Claim of POW's Rejected

BK091430 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] In unison with Beijing authorities, some people in the ruling circle of Thailand have been making a fuss about what they called Vietnam's attack across the border into Thailand. They claimed that Thai forces took Vietnamese prisoners of war and destroyed Vietnamese tanks, so on and so forth.

All of these stories, are they true? Now, let's have a look into the prisoners of war story first. Thailand officially announced that 40 Vietnamese soldiers had been taken prisoners. Yet, on 1 April the BANGKOK POST quoted General Athit Kamlang-ek as saying that most of these prisoners of war had escaped when the Vietnamese forces attacked the Khmer Rouge base camp, and now only six of them are being detained.

General Athit is commander of Thai Armed Forces. So, who is true? The official announcement of Bangkok, or the commander of Thai Armed Forces? Or is all only high stories of fiction?

Now, to give some substance to their claim, the Bangkok authorities held a press conference to show one of the Vietnamese prisoners of war. Well, according to the reports presented by both local and foreign journalists present at that press conference, they were not allowed to interview the man who was introduced as a Vietnamese prisoner of war. Of course, this leads to a natural question. Who is that man? Is he a real Vietnamese prisoner, or what? This incident, so abnormal in a press conference, causes conflicting reports and contradictory explanations given by the authorities and shows that the whole story is simply a sheer fabrication.

So, what is the truth? Truth is evident to anyone who wants it. On 4 April in Canberra, Australia, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told the congress what he thinks is the truth about the conflict in Kampuchea. He said the conflict along Thai-Kampuchean border is caused by the Pol Potists' sabotage and infiltration activities. In face of these actions taken by the Pol Potists, there is no other way for the Vietnamese volunteer soldiers and their Kampuchean comrades in arms than to fight back. Truth is always simple, you know.

#### Border Events Questioned

BK101457 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[From radio feature: "Events and Opinion"]

[Text] Yesterday, we told you the truth about what the Thai authorities called Vietnamese prisoners of war. Today, we bring you some concrete evidence about the situation in Kampuchea's western border. Regarding the fighting on Hills 642 and 534, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, said that both hills are from 1.5 to 2 km deep inside Thai territory. But the Thai paper THE NATION on 4 April reported that these hills are located inside Kampuchea and that the Thai Armed Forces are consolidating their positions around these hills. So, people would raise the question: Who is the intruder and why Gen Athit Kamlang-ek told a lie? Now, let's have a look on Gen Athit's claim that an A-37 jet plane of the Thai Air Force on 31 March made two sorties striking at the Khmer Rouge's ammunition dump just fallen into Vietnamese and Kampuchean hands. While Gen Athit dared not tell the truth about the location of this ammunition, the BANGKOK POST on 5 April said that the dump is lying inside Kampuchean territory.

With the above-mentioned evidence, we should see that some of the Thai authorities are colluding with Beijing in assisting the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival and that they are using the same trick played by Beijing, that is, thief shouting thief.

By beating about the bush, the Beijing leadership and the Thai authorities want to lay the blame on others, charging Vietnam with intruding into Thai territory and causing tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. But, as reported by the French news agency AFP on 8 April, foreign newsmen in Bangkok who were allowed by the Thai authorities to visit the areas where fighting took place along the Thai-Kampuchean border, some 440 km from Bangkok, failed to collect any data on Vietnamese infantry troops' incursions. The agency also reported that Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has boasted that Thailand captured two Vietnamese tanks. The newsmen did not see those tanks and they did not receive any explanation from the Thai general.

THAI ROLE IN PRC ARMING OF KHMER ROUGE SCORED

BK080648 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is none other than General Athit Kamlang-ek, commander of the Thai Armed Forces, who has made known that on 31 March Thai Air Force planes flew bombing missions aimed at destroying an ammunition dump belonging to Pol Pot after it had fallen into enemy hands. One does not have to spend much time analyzing this statement before realizing that Bangkok is a bird of the same feather with Pol Pot.

Through the above confession by Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, it can be seen that it is Bangkok which has cooperated with Beijing in arming the Pol Pot clique to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. When the Pol Pot clique failed to keep these arms, it is Bangkok which sought to destroy them in order to protect the Pol Pot clique from being affected by the consequences.

Over the past 5 years, with a determination to build the Kampuchean-Thai border into a border of peace and friendship, the PRK Government has on several occasions urged the Bangkok administration to comply with international law by driving the criminal Pol Pot clique and its accomplices away from Thai soil bordering on Kampuchea and disarming them to ensure security for the two peoples living along the border. However, the Bangkok authorities have been against these sensible proposals for cooperation. It is their policy to join with Beijing in injecting life into the criminal Pol Pot clique and using this clique against the Kampuchean revolution, thus brazenly interfering with Kampuchea's internal affairs.

There is plenty of evidence of their actions. When the Pol Pot regime was overthrown by the Kampuchean people, the Bangkok authorities opened the border gate and ordered Thai troops to use artillery to provide fire support for Pol Pot army remnants as the latter were fleeing to Thailand to escape punishment by the Kampuchean people. Four days after the liberation of Phnom Penh, Thailand sent a helicopter to the town of Poipet to pick up Ieng Sary and his men, who were fleeing to Thailand.

On 13 January 1979, only 1 week after Phnom Penh was liberated by the Kampuchean people, the Bangkok authorities secretly welcomed several of Beijing's top leaders such as Deng Xiaoping, Geng Biao, and Han Nianlong and held secret talks with them.

The Bangkok authorities approved the three measures proposed by China for the transportation of Chinese aid (the first measure being that) Chinese vessels would transport supplies to Koh Kong, where supplies would be unloaded onto small boats to smuggle them (at Potphate), Battambang. The second measure was that China would ship the arms supplies on large vessels carrying foreign flags. These supplies would be packed as normal goods and sent to Bangkok, where Thai troops would unload them and use Chinese planes to drop them over an area to the north of Kampuchea. The third method called for China to have its oil tankers carry these supplies little by little to Thailand. Chinese oil tankers carrying petroleum for sale to Thailand could be used to ship goods to Kampuchea, and these oil tankers would be clearly marked to avoid misidentification. On arriving in Thailand, these goods would be unloaded by Thai troops at certain storehouses before transporting the goods by truck from Bangkok to an area north of Kampuchea.

Aside from the Bangkok commercial port, many points to receive Chinese arms were set up in Sattahip, Rayong, and so forth. Since 1981, Thailand has allowed China to use many airfields in the eastern part of Thailand. More helipads have also been built. The vehicular road network along the Thai border with Kampuchea and from the inland areas of Thailand to the Kampuchean border has been developed.



There have been 20 centers built, consolidated, or expanded by Thailand itself or with funds provided by China in Khlong Yai District of Trat Province, Bo Rai District of Chanthaburi Province, Aranyaprathet District of Prachinburi Province, Chom Phra District of Surin Province, Kantharalak District of Sisaket Province, and Buntharik District of Ubon Province along the overland border from the Gulf of Thailand to the tri-border area of Thailand, Kampuchea, and Laos. These centers are part of a system of logistical depots designed to store goods before they are gradually delivered to the Pol Pot clique. They also serve as entry and exit points and make up a transportation corridor for the Khmer reactionaries. The (Ta Seang) center alone -- located 4 km inside Thai territory -- comprises a system of hundreds of supply depots.

The volume of goods transported across the border has increased with each passing day from a monthly average of 500 metric tons in early 1979 to a rate of 1,000 metric tons in 1980 and 1,500 metric tons in 1983. According to the testimony of many Pol Pot prisoners -- such as (Ra Ren), who was captured in Preah Vihear, (Tu Tri) in Stung Treng, (Tat Tun) in Battambang, and (Vut Thi) in Battambang -- and to many other sources, Thailand has handled the transportation of tens of thousands of metric tons of weapons and ammunition, including thousands of artillery pieces and mortars of all calibres, a number of H-12 ground-to-ground rockets, and tens of thousands of B-40's B-41's and rifles.

The above evidence constitutes a rejection of all the brazen denials by the reactionaries in the Bangkok administration that Thailand does not allow anyone to use its territory in the transportation of weapons and ammunition to Pol Pot troops. Bangkok has sworn that it is not directly interfering in the Kampuchean conflict. This is a lie and cannot deceive public opinion.

#### BANGKOK SUPPORT FOR KHMER RESISTANCE DISCUSSED

BK051612 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 5 Apr 84

["Article" by station editor Dao Nguyen: "Thailand Should End Its Acts of Lending a Helping Hand to the Genocidal Clique and Return to Its Neutral Position"]

[Text] The statement by Athit Kamlang-ek, commander of the Thai Armed Forces, that on 31 March a Thai A-37 airplane flew two bombing missions against an ammunition dump belonging to Pol Pot after this ammunition dump had fallen into the hands of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean forces amounts to Bangkok admitting its connection with the Pol Pot army remnants in helping them against Kampuchea. Facts show that Bangkok has never adopted a neutral policy toward the Kampuchean question.

Thailand has involved itself in the anti-Kampuchea gamble, masterminded by China, as Thailand has nurtured the Pol Pot clique, offered Thai soil as a staging base for it, and protected it when it has been under suppression. This Bangkok wrongdoing is regarded as the most serious by progressive public opinion in Thailand.

A Thai statesman was quoted by the (DECLARATION) magazine in late 1980 as warning that Thailand and other countries in the ASEAN bloc were erroneously following a pre-set Chinese strategy, more specifically, China's intentions of having the Kampuchea war prolonged with Thailand being driven to involve itself in it as a warring party.



Also on this occasion, in an interview granted to the Thai paper MATUPHUM, Professor (Filafi Valesa) remarked: Thailand thinks it was wise to have founded the Democratic Kampuchea Government. But, in fact, Thailand made a wrong move. Thailand committed a serious wrongdoing in setting a fire next to its house near plenty of flammable materials. This wrongdoing is similar to the one they committed previously when they sided with the United States in the latter's war against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. But this time Thailand may head toward unexpected catastrophe.

What is Bangkok supposed to do to avoid dropping a stone on its own feet? Progressive public opinion in Thailand has suggested a solution to this question. The paper THE NATION on 24 November 1983, quoted Professor (Susinwon), director of the Southeast Asian security study program, as making a direct suggestion to the Bangkok ruling circles that, earlier, Thailand had been very sensitive and bowed down to all demands from big countries -- referring to China and the United States. Now it is time for us to make our say heard. If it is in our interests to solve the Kampuchean problem by disarming the Khmer Rouge, we should go ahead with it. It is in our interest to seek some identical views with Vietnam, and there is no natural law compelling us to go along with the United States, even though we have, in the past, tailed after it in a fanatic manner. We should concentrate all our spiritual and material efforts on improving our political, economic, and social life.

Public opinion in Thailand has also pointed out the inevitable defeat of various reactionary Khmer forces at the Thai-Kampuchean border. In its 22 February 1984 issue the Bangkok paper MATUPHUM made it clear that the three Khmer factions and the Thai military circles are well aware that the resistance forces -- referring to the Khmer army remnants -- can in no way defeat the Vietnamese-Kampuchean forces nor can the coalition government defeat Heng Samrin militarily or politically.

One may wonder if Bangkok will gain any benefit from its tailing after Beijing to support such deteriorating Khmer forces or if it will only invite more disasters for itself. What Thailand should worry about is that it is viewed by public opinion as having done something without a happy ending -- that is, it has rescued a cobra. In mid-1982, the paper MATICHON printed a caricature showing a Thai trying to rescue a cobra -- referring to Pol Pot. When recalling this story, Professor (Susinwon) said that the snake could turn back to fatally bite its rescuer, if conditions permit.

In reality, during his 3 years in power in Kampuchea -- from mid-1975 to 1978 --, Pol Pot on several occasions violated Thai borders. Is it not true that this prompted many denunciations from Thailand? Thailand could not have forgotten that lesson. Only by adopting a neutral policy toward the Kampuchean problem -- a policy of refraining from lending a helping hand to the Pol Pot political corpse and other reactionary Khmer forces and breathing life into them -- can Thailand seek security, stability, and peace for its border.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION MARKS NATIONAL DAY

OW102152 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10 -- Hungarian Ambassador to Vietnam Jozef Varga gave a reception here today in honour of the 39th National Day of the People's Republic of Hungary (April 4). Among those present on the occasion were To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and of the State Council; He Van Lau, deputy minister for foreign affairs; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the party Central Committee's International Department. Members of the Diplomatic Corps here were present.

Speaking at the reception, Ambassador Jozsef Varga and vice chairman To Huu warmly welcomed the glorious historical day of the Hungarian people and exalted their time-honoured tradition of revolutionary struggle and their considerable achievements in socialist construction and national defence over the past 39 years. The host and guests raised toasts to the ever bigger achievements of the Hungarian people in national development and to the closer friendship and cooperation between Hungary and Vietnam.

FOREIGN RESEARCH INSTITUTE LEADERS DEPART

OW102200 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10 -- Delegates to the conference of leaders of scientific research institutes under the central committee of the communist and workers' parties left here today for home. They were seen off at the airport by Nguyen Vinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and director of the Marxist-Leninist Institute.

During their stay, the guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. They were warmly received by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and president of the State Council.

They visited the People's Army Museum, the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant on the Da River and some scenic spots in Hanoi and Ha Long Bay in Quang Ninh Province. Nguyen Vinh gave a party in honour of the delegates and of the success of the conference.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF ENDS INDIA VISIT

OW101607 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10 -- Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, left New Delhi for home yesterday ending a week-long visit to India. Le Trong Tan and his party were farewelled at the military airport in New Delhi by A. S. Vaidya, chief of the Army Staff of India, Vietnamese Ambassador to India Nguyen Quang Tao, and others.

Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan was warmly received by President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He held talks with K. R. Venkataraman, minister of defence, P. V. Narashimha Rao, minister of external affairs, and other senior Indian officers on the friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two countries in general and between the two armies in particular.

He called on General K. V. Krishna Rao, former chief of the Army Staff of India, who visited Vietnam in May 1983.

He visited some Army units and military institutions in New Delhi and other localities, and was warmly welcomed wherever he went.

On April 8, Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan offered a party at the Vietnamese Embassy in New Delhi in honour of General A.S. Vaidya. At the party Le Trong Tan and A.S. Vaidya expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit, describing it as a new meaningful development contributing to strengthening the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and India.

#### NHAN DAN CRITICIZES U.S. OLYMPICS ARRANGEMENTS

OW050939 Hanoi VNA on English 0800 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- NHAN DAN today criticized the U.S. Administration for adopting "an ill-willed policy that will contaminate the atmosphere of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles." The paper recalls a resolution adopted by the California State congress demanding that the Soviet athletes be banned from the 23rd Olympics, as well as a map of the 23rd Olympic City printed in the LOS ANGELES TIMES which showed in bold relief eight areas forbidden to Soviet citizens. The paper notes that "as a consequence of a number of regulations, citizens of countries which often won the most prizes will be able to watch only a few events, even though they manage to come to Los Angeles".

Recalling the Los Angeles Olympic Committee's promise with the Soviet Sports Committee that it would do all it could to facilitate the Soviet athletes' participation, NHAN DAN points out: "This may not be the fault of the Olympic Organizing Committee which took the rap from the U.S. State Department for that promise".

"The U.S. ruling circles", the paper says, "with their attempt to obstruct Olympic participation, chiefly of those likely to win the most medals such as the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, etc, have refused to take effective measures to remove obstacles in the organization of the Olympics. The world people are worried about the outcome of the 23rd Olympics". NHAN DAN notes that, "The world public's main concern now is that the 23rd Olympics will be held at a time when the U.S. presidential election campaign will enter a decisive stage".

"It recalls that the 22nd Olympics which spelled out the superiority of socialism, were held four years ago in Moscow in a jubilant, healthy atmosphere and with a high spirit of sportsmanship. Good memories of the Moscow Olympics are still fresh in the minds of many people", NHAN DAN concludes.

#### DEATH OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER REPORTED

BK091513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Apr 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 9 April]

[Text] NHAN DAN today frontpages the obituary of Comrade Nguyen Dang, alias Nam Trung, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Cuu Long Provincial Party Committee, along with his biography.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR DEFIANCE OF COMMUNIST RULERS

BK040040 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Station editorial]

[Text] On the path toward national salvation, our political platform holds that the resistance must be carried out with all the people's strength and that great all-people solidarity must be used as a weapon in a protracted and all-round struggle. This viewpoint clearly means that our Vietnamese people must carry out the resistance for national liberation without waiting for aid and relying on armed assistance from any foreign country or force. This is an extremely clear-sighted and basic viewpoint that totally conforms with realities. This is because no one, no force, and no country will ever, out of their compassion for the suffering of the Vietnamese people, fight and drive out the tyrannical Vietnamese communist ruling clique for us. We must do all this ourselves. In view of this, the resistance for national liberation must be considered by all the people as their own duty, that is, the duty of all those who are now victims of the ruling minority -- the Vietnamese Communist Party and state.

Since the tyrannical Vietnamese Communists imposed their rule on our entire country, our people have come to realize ever more clearly that everyone is their victim without exception. Everyone is a victim of their odious deception, their empty promises about a nonexistent future, and their oppression by force. Only a handful of members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party hold all the power and privileges, and they extend their favors to some tens of thousands of their beguiled followers. All of them form a creul gang of robbers that relies on assistance from the Soviet Union to harm, exploit, and persecute a population of 50 million.

Unwilling to continue their current miserable life and to see their children lead a life of ignorance and serve as slaves for a crafty gang of robbers, our entire people have risen up to fight together. They are determined to bring all their capabilities into play and devise all the necessary methods to carry out their protracted resistance everywhere and in all spheres of activity.

Let us not fear the strength of the tyrannical rulers! Their strength, if it exists at all, only comes from the very overpowering fear that is gripping us, their victims. If we resign ourselves to carrying on our current life of slavery, the tyrannical rulers will become extremely powerful. However, if all our people rise up together in a struggle, how can tens of thousands of robbers stand a chance when faced with the strength of more than 50 million?

Are we worried about the numerically large and modernly equipped army of the tyrannical Vietnamese Communists? In reality, this massive army poses no problem for us at all.

Almost all those among the ranks of the Vietnamese Communist Army are now in a state of confusion and despair. How can Vietnamese youths continue fighting for those who have deceived and exploited them? How can they continue fighting at a time when their families do not have enough food to eat or enough clothes to wear despite their uncountable sacrifices over many decades?

That army includes no children of Le Duan, Truong Chinh, or other party leaders -- those who are entitled to every privilege. It includes only children of the people. We must call on that army to rejoin our entire people to help create the strength to wipe out those tyrannical and shameless rulers, who are lackeys of the Russian imperialists.



Realizing that many of those in the Vietnamese Communist Army are now in a state of confusion and despair, our front deems it necessary to create all-people solidarity so joint efforts can be made to liberate the fatherland. We do not advocate the use of military force to oppose or destroy military force. The resistance armed forces are built for use only in tracking down and punishing the Russian imperialists -- those who seek to exploit our country's natural resources and manpower -- and destroying the ruling minority. The resistance armed forces are not built for fighting on the battlefields.

We advocate the policy of winning the minds and hearts of those who are wielding weapons by the just resistance cause of the whole nation, by reason and patriotism, and by facts of everyday life. This means truth -- truth about the miserable life for a few decades now, about the unjust wars and the unjustified sacrifices of blood and bone to serve the Red imperialists' schemes, about the deceitful tricks and roundabout explanations, and about the completely empty slogans and labels.

Reports on successes and victories do not feed the soldiers and people. Concepts of a bright future of the so-called socialist country cannot protect soldiers against cold weather because of lack of clothing, nor can they make the people's life less miserable while the people have to work day and night without having enough to eat. Such flowery terms as "the people are masters" or "collective mastery" cannot conceal the naked fact that the people have always been the coolies shedding sweat and tears to serve the ruling minority of the Vietnamese Communist Party and state.

These facts constitute the strength of the resistance. It is the hatred of all the people which makes the strength of the resistance able to disintegrate the modernly armed Vietnamese Communist Army. No matter how modern the weapons, they hold value only when there are people to use them. When users become suspicious and do not see any reason for using them, they will become useless. Our Vietnamese people cannot fight one another to benefit only a minority of rulers, lackeys of foreigners. Let our Vietnamese people call on their children to promptly leave the communist army and return home to cooperate with their local people in the struggle to overthrow the Hanoi ruling clique and regain our traditional bountiful life.

#### RESISTANCE RADIO ON DEATH OF POLICE INFORMER

BK091405 (clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Another 30 April cadre [South Vietnamese who joined the communist ranks on the eve of the fall of South Vietnam in April 1975] has been put to death by the armed forces of the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam [NUFLVN]. At 0300 on 14 March, two armed NUFLVN cadres killed (Huynh Ngoc Ba) in Cu Chi District, Saigon. Acting as a police informer, this 30 April cadre had harmed many families in the district. He falsely accused a large number of people of being CIA agents and fingered them for public security forces to arrest. He and the public security agents then shared the victims' houses and other property.

After (Huynh Ngoc Ba), other police informers will also be punished.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE, HAYDEN COMMENT ON SOVIET CHARGES

BK110149 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he has been assured by the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, the Soviet allegations of Australian involvement in a attempt to bribe Soviet diplomats in Bangkok are a total fabrication. Mr Hawke said the claims could be some kind of counterattack after recent exposures of Soviet activities in various parts of the world.

Yesterday, the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok said it had irrefutable evidence that two Australian Embassy officials had offered a Soviet diplomat money and a home in Australia in return for Soviet Embassy secrets. The Australian officials named are Mr Ron Ford, a counselor in the political section and Mr Paul Burnard, a third secretary. In a statement to a news conference, the Soviet Embassy said the Australians had been working in conjunction with the secret services of Japan and the United States.

Earlier, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, described the allegations as a feverish concoction. Mr Hayden has called for a full briefing on the allegations and is expected to make a statement today. The department of foreign affairs in Canberra said it did not accept the allegations.

Further Report

BK110927 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has accused the Soviet Union's security service -- the KGB -- of trying to recruit a junior officer of the Australian Embassy in Bangkok. Yesterday, the Soviets accused Australia of trying to recruit one of its Bangkok diplomats -- Mr Aleksandr Kilim -- to provide secret information. Mr Hayden countercharged that Mr Kilim, whom he described as a KGB officer, had approached a junior member of the Australian Embassy staff in Bangkok, Mr Paul Burnard. He said Mr Burnard had told his superiors that he felt he was being cultivated. He was advised to be cautious and to report any untoward development. Mr Hayden said that Mr Kilim had then asked Mr Burnard for classified documents and maps relating to the Thai-Kampuchean border. The foreign minister said Mr Burnard had immediately reported the matter to his superiors and it had been decided that all contact with Mr Kilim should be immediately terminated. Accordingly, a senior officer of the Australian Embassy staff, Mr Ronald Ford, had met Mr Kilim and told him that his approaches to embassy staff were unacceptable to the Australian authorities and were rejected. A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Canberra said the embassy had no information on the matter apart from media reports.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH PRC -- The Australian trade delegation has completed talks in Beijing on possible exports of pig iron and raw steel to China and cooperation between the two countries in steel making. The Australians discussed matters, including increased supplies to China, Australian investment in joint ventures, investment by China in Australia, and technical cooperation. Australian officials said later that the talks had gone well and progress had been made in all areas -- a view that they said had been shared by the Chinese. Further talks will be held soon between industrial and government leaders. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Apr 84 BK]

COMMANDER REQUESTS END OF SANCTUARY FOR REBELS

BK101445 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The military commander of Indonesia's Irian Jaya Province today called on Papua New Guinea to stop giving sanctuary to Irianese rebels. Brigadier General Sembiring Melisla said the rebels of the outlawed Free Papua Movement -- OPM -- had killed 10 Indonesian civilians in several incidents over the past 2 months.

Speaking in an interview 5 days before the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea were due to meet in Jakarta on Sunday, he said policy matters were for the two governments to decide, but he said that, as a commander, he wished that the Papua New Guinea Government would stop giving the rebels sanctuary and freedom to operate from its territory.

The Papua New Guinea acting foreign minister, Mr Tony Siaguru, said yesterday it was his government's policy not to allow its territory to be used by the OPM for acts of terrorism or other rebel activities.

JAYAWIJAYA DISTRICT ISSUES RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT

BK081646 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam received a resolution declaring total support from the people of Jayawijaya District, Irian Jaya, this afternoon. The resolution was read by the chairman of the Jayawijaya National Youth Committee, (Yulianus Ambrasar), at the airport of the Jayawijaya capital, Wamena. Some 22 youth organizations, tribal chiefs, community, and religious leaders signed the resolution, which, among other things, condemned foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, whose territory spans from Sabang to Merauke. It also stated that the people of Jayawijaya District fully support the government's policy in implementing national development as well as safeguarding it from domestic and external challenges.

Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam promised that he will submit the resolution to President Suharto after his return to Jakarta.

BRIEFS

NEW NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR -- The newly accredited Netherlands ambassador to Indonesia, (Frans Van Doorn), presented his letters of credentials to President Suharto at Merdeka Palace today. (Frans Van Doorn) replaces Ambassador Lodewijk Hendrik van Gorkom, who has completed his tenure of office in Indonesia. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 7 Apr 84 BK]

NONENERGY EXPORTS -- The SUARA KARYA daily, citing the recent limited cabinet meeting on 4 April, said that nonenergy exports during 1983 reached \$21.145 billion, while imports amounted to \$16.351 billion, a surplus of \$4.794 billion. The surplus has decreased by 12.3 percent compared with 1982 as a result of the drop in oil and gas prices. Nonenergy exports during January-December 1983 have increased in volume as well as in value. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Apr 84 BK]

TRADE SURPLUS -- Indonesia recorded a surplus of about \$4.8 billion in its trade balance for 1983, Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh told reporters after a limited cabinet session in Jakarta yesterday. The surplus of trade balance for 1982 was around 12.3 percent bigger, he further disclosed. The minister explained that the decrease in the amount of surplus was due to the decrease in earnings from the export of oil and natural gas. He added, however, that development in the export of nonoil and nongas commodities for 1983 was encouraging. It represented an increase of 27.4 percent in value. In volume, also there was an increase in the 1983 nonoil and nongas exports, the minister said. [Excerpt] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Apr 84 BK]



COMMENTARY ASSESSES SRV-PRC BORDER CLASHES

BK101618 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Confrontation between Chinese and Vietnamese troops continues on the Sino-Vietnamese border. It looks like the fighting will not escalate and will be confined to the border area unlike the 1979 confrontation between the two countries in which Chinese troops fought their way deep into Vietnamese territory.

While this time around the Sino-Vietnamese confrontation is not expected to be on the 1979 scale, there is no assurance that there will not be one the next time around. So long as the Kampuchean issue remains unsettled, Hanoi faces the possibility of confrontation with Beijing.

As the Singapore foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan, has put it Hanoi has only two options over the Kampuchean situation -- it can either settle for less than what it wants or pay the price of continued Chinese confrontation.

The question then is whether Hanoi has the capacity to carry on such a confrontation with Beijing just to pursue with present policy on Kampuchea. For its long-term objectives, it will be to Hanoi's interests to come to an accommodation with ASEAN to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem. If Hanoi is really sincere about finding a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue, coming to an accommodation with the ASEAN states is not difficult. All that the ASEAN states want from Vietnam is a withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea to pave a way for internationally supervised election in which the Kampuchean people can freely choose a government of their own choice. In short, all ASEAN wants is the restoration of independence and sovereignty to the Kampuchean people.

This is not too much to ask from Hanoi. In the first place, it has no right to send in Vietnamese troops to Kampuchea under any pretext. At the same time, with its military might it forces on the Kampuchean people a government of its own. Such acts violate all laws governing relations between states and that is why the United Nations supports fully ASEAN's efforts to restore independence and sovereignty to the Kampuchean people.

Toward this end, ASEAN continues to welcome any sincere and constructive moves on Hanoi's part. By the same token, any Vietnamese ploy to prolong and perpetuate their presence in Kampuchea will be rejected. For the sake of peace and security in the region, it is ASEAN's hope that a quick solution can be found to the Kampuchean problem.

JOINT AIR EXERCISE WITH THAILAND TO BEGIN 9 APR

BK051539 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Malaysia and Thailand will conduct a joint air exercise, "Air Thamal-3," along their common border for 12 days beginning Monday. The exercise will involve 60 Air Force personnel from each country. A Defense Ministry statement today says it is part of a series of exercises that are being held between the two countries under the Joint Border Committee Agreement.



GENERAL VER TESTIFIES BEFORE AGRAVA BOARD

OW101355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The military will abide by the findings of the Agrava fact-finding board. Armed Forces Chief Gen Fabian Ver gave this assurance during the resumption of testimonies before the board. In a testimony, Ver said that Aquino's assassin could not have plotted the assassination alone, adding that there is a strong possibility of conspiracy to eliminate the late senator. Philip Tan has more:

[Begin Tan recording] General Ver testified for the second day before the jam-packed Agrava board hearing at the (?social) hall. Ver said he would not provide the identities of the conspirators since the military investigation into the Aquino assassination was suspended to give way to a thorough investigation by the Agrava board.

General Ver stuck to at least three theories over possible motives behind the Aquino killing. These include the possible involvement of communist infiltrators, criminal elements, or persons who are out to embarrass the government [passage indistinct]

General Ver at the same time denied any knowledge over the disappearance of Lina Lazaro Galman, commonlaw wife of Rolando Galman, the alleged Aquino assassin. An earlier testimony made by Roberta Masibay, daughter of the missing Lina Galman, cited her mother mentioning the name of the armed forces chief of staff. [passage indistinct]

Lina Lazaro Galman was last seen by her family on 29 January 1984 when she was reportedly fetched by a group of four persons. General Ver said as early as 9 January he had ordered all military and police investigations into the Aquino assassination suspended. However, at the subsequent insistence of the Agrava board, Ver said he had ordered all major service commands to locate Mrs Galman. Meanwhile, General Ver clarified earlier newspaper reports that ergeant (de Mesa), one of Senator Aquino's escorts at the time he was assassinated, was promoted. Ver said (de Mesa) earned an officer's commission on the basis of his passing an aeromechanic's examination way back in 1982. [end recording]

SUSPECTED IRANIAN 'HIT SQUAD' LEADER RELEASED

HK101430 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Apr 84 p 24

[Text] The suspected leader of an Iranian "hit squad" and his two alleged henchmen have been released by the Commission on Immigration and Deportation (CID) allegedly "under highly questionable circumstances." The three, Hoseyn Kambuzian, Gholam Ali Abdolnuri, and Mohammad Tamhidi, were reportedly freed despite strong objection by certain CID quarters who claimed they are a "threat to national security."

Some immigration officials said the decision to release the three last April 6, had created a serious controversy because of an alleged "under-the-table arrangement" between representatives of the suspects and certain CID officials.

Sources also disclosed that Manila police major and a so-called "Batangas faction" made up of CID personnel holding sensitive positions, paid a total of 150,000 pesos to certain immigration officials to facilitate the release of the three.

The release of the three, it was also reported, was facilitated despite the revocation of their student visas and an existing order for their deportation.

The three, records show, are facing criminal charges filed by fellow Iranians before the Makati regional trial court for serious physical injuries, grave threats and illegal detention.

Reports reaching the immigration office show that after their release, the three took part in a clash with anti-Khomeyni Iranian students in front of the Ramada Hotel, in Ermita, Manila.

BULLETIN TODAY ON INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS

HK101422 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Apr 84 p 6

[Column by Benedicto David: "Non-Interference"]

[Text] The official position of the Government of the United States vis-a-vis the current electoral exercise is, of course, one of interest but of non-interference. This is its position vis-a-vis any electoral process in any sovereign state whether that state is a client state or not. That is the same position officially adopted by every other sovereign state with regard to any other sovereign state. That is as it should be.

But how many times have the major powers of the world -- even the middling powers -- interfered in the process of the selection of leaders by the people or the authorities in any other state? Wars have been fought over interference -- or the failure of the bigger state to interfere successfully -- in the affairs of the smaller and weaker state.

There have been times in the history of the world when wrong marriages (which resulted in alliances during the era of kings) brought about war between two states or two groups of states.

It is almost axiomatic that the larger state with more to protect would tend to make certain that there is no threat to its interests in any other state because of the development of leaders who are hostile to those interests.

Thus, Luis Taruc, a man who was elected to the now defunct congress even according to the rules set by the Philippine Government and the United States, was unable to assume his seat in congress because at that time it was feared he was a communist and against the interests of the United States in this country. He had to go to the hills, and, as leader of the then dissident movement, the Hukbalahap, caused this country's government and the Government of the United States much trouble and much expense. He was not allowed to sit as congressman because he was a threat to the interests of both governments. The will of the people of Pampanga at that time did not matter -- what mattered was the will and desire of both the Philippine and the American Governments that no leftist should sit in Congress. Yet, at that time, the official position of the government in Washington was the same one recently enunciated by Washington.

We mention this as a fact of life -- a product and a necessary ingredient of that idea called "nationalism." These days, the larger powers are indeed walking more carefully lest their hand be made known. Worse even is the fear that some sort of evidence might be bared regarding their acts to influence the internal affairs of another country.

We will not dwell on the hidden forces that are trying to influence the elections here -- for their good and possibly incidentally for the good of some of the people of this country.

The overt moves to influence the government are reason enough to believe that this country is not being run by the people who are supposed to govern it. It is being run by outsiders who are intent on influencing internal events in this country for their own ends. Some of these ends may actually redound to the benefit of the Filipinos, but they are certainly aimed more at protecting the interests of the interfering countries.

Some of the better (for the people) moves include the human rights moves of then President Jimmy Carter. There is also the move on the part of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to force reforms in the economic area. True, the whole thing is geared toward making this country capable of repaying debts owed those institutions. Somehow, there may be some crumbs left for the people.

This sort of interference should not be welcomed. The good ones are appreciated, of course. But we do wish that our people could be left alone to pursue their own destiny. The trouble is that by the mere act of extending help to the government (as an agent of the people), they are interfering because the government is also a partisan government. And to refuse to help would be to damage that partisan government which also happens to be an agency of the people. It is a terrible dilemma. The only solution we can think of is to isolate this country for a generation -- if we are allowed to.

#### UNIDO LAUNCHES ALL-OUT ELECTION CAMPAIGN

HK100928 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] United Nationalist Democratic Organization, or UNIDO, launched yesterday its all-out campaign for the Batasan elections. UNIDO leader former Senator Salvador Laurel urged the Comelec [Commission on Elections] to be true to its word of wanting fair and free elections. He said the Comelec can do so by declaring UNIDO the dominant nationwide opposition party. Laurel also cautioned that the May 14 elections could be the last in the country if the Comelec insists on its tactics to preserve the [word indistinct] of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan]. He said attempts to divide the opposition are not making headway. Laurel also reiterated his challenge to debate with President Marcos. The UNIDO candidates for Metro Manila were proclaimed last night in the first rally of UNIDO in Metro Manila.

#### Debate Challenge Dismissed

HK110812 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization yesterday [10 April] pressed President Marcos to accept UNIDO President Salvador Laurel's challenge to a one-on-one debate on the issues in the May 14 Batasang Pambansa election. Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez, however, quickly dismissed UNIDO's repeated challenge to the president as a grandstand show for the benefit of the foreign media and a selfish attempt on the part of the UNIDO president, a noncandidate, to hog all the publicity at the expense of the UNIDO candidates. Stressing that a head of state does not debate with just anybody, Perez said that Laurel keeps challenging the president to a debate because he knows the foreign media will dutifully transmit this to their readers, and to Laurel and his (word indistinct) colleagues, the height of glory is to be featured and have their names printed in the foreign press.

#### BUSINESS DAY REPORTS ON APPEAL BY OPPOSITION

HK110026 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] The Hong Kong rendezvous of top opposition leaders, both U.S. and Philippine-based, may yet give the push the non-violent opposition needs to consolidate its ranks and draw up an alternative government.

After the two-day meeting, former senators Lorenzo Tanada, Jose W. Diokno, Raul Manglapus, Jovito Salonga, chairman of the Interim National Assembly Association Abraham Sarmiento, and ATOM (August Twenty-One Movement) president Agapito Aquino signed a document, "an Appeal for Unity and a Pledge of Solidarity," calling for a common action "to hasten the collapse of the Marcos regime."

The Hong Kong agreement is actually a takeoff from the compact signed by major opposition leaders in Manila in January which anchored the movement for change of the removal of the Marcos government from power. The compact spelled out in detail the steps the opposition would take to prepare for a transitional government.

The "appeal for unity..." adopted the idea of a transitory government to be preceded by a preparatory committee (also laid out by the compact). While the compact left blank the committee membership, the Hong Kong agreement named the signatories as the initial members.

Difference. The marked difference between the compact and the "appeal..." is that the latter has involved U.S.-based opposition groups. The "appeal..." bring together the U.S., based as well as the local cause-oriented groups like the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NA), justice for Aquino, Justice for All Movement (JAJA), the Movement for Philippine Sovereignty and Democracy or Kaakbay, ATOM and one political party, the Liberal Party.

Since the compact was drafted beginning of the year, no position on the election was stated but the composition of the groups behind this unity agreement already showed that boycott was the prevailing sentiment.

This became explicit in the document of solidarity signed April 6: "We are irrevocably committed to boycott...only an outright rejection of the Marcos regime by the people can further strengthen the demand for Marcos's resignation or removal."

How to translate the goal to build a "free, just and progressive society independent of any foreign domination or control" into the everyday political arena?

Mass Movement. Tanada, upon his arrival from Hong Kong, said a mass movement will be initiated that will engage in peaceful but militant means "to achieve the downfall of the regime." He suggested to his colleagues that the movement be baptized "International Coalition for the Restoration of Justice, Freedom and Democracy."

Crucial Meetings. Two main committees will form the core of the envisioned coalition, one in the U.S. and the other in the Philippines. Tanada explained that the "principal problems will be dealt with and decided in the Philippines." The U.S. committee is expected to send representatives to crucial meetings the coalition will hold.

Manglapus, Salonga, and Harrison Alvarez of NAM [expansion unknown], however, are unable to step foot in the country because of pending subversion charges against them. Forms of protest such as mass actions will continue to be employed by the coalition. What these opposition leaders are firming up is the preparatory committee which is supposed to lay the groundwork for the transitory government.

If the committee is faithful to the compact definition, it will direct the campaign for the "peaceful and orderly transfer of power from the Marcos government to the transitional government." It has already drafted a new constitution which Sarmiento described as "pro-people," the powers of the president having been substantially clipped. The committee will also call a plebiscite to ratify the Constitution to be conducted in the people's boycott centers.



UNIDO absence. The absence of UNIDO (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) in Hong Kong meeting has isolated the latter political group, observers say, from the opposition mainstream. Tanada looks at UNIDO more kindly and says that the division is only temporary since they are still agreed as to the main goal of toppling the government. The opposition patriarch expects UNIDO to join the preparatory committee, "maybe, later."

Salvador H. Laurel, UNIDO president, however dismissed the effort at unity "without the UNIDO" as "nothing new." Both the compact and the "appeal..." do not include Laurel's political group.

Apart from the elections, the U.S. bases issue also draws a line between UNIDO and the opposition groups adhering to the "appeal..." UNIDO's position on the existence of the American military bases in the country is considered "soft" compared to that taken by Tanada, Diokno, Salonga, Manglapus, Sarmiento and Aquino.

#### MARCOS ON PREVENTING DISRUPTION OF ELECTIONS

HK100924 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] President Marcos assured yesterday that the government will not allow the Communist NPA to disrupt the May 14 Batasan elections. The president gave the assurance following reports that the NPA is involved in raids on voting centers and the burning of voters' registration forms in several places in Mindanao. Reports also said teachers have sought replacement of members of the citizens' election committees due to threats by NPA elements. The president said the NPA and other rebel elements in Mindanao and other sensitive areas are being watched closely by the military. These areas include Kalinga-Apayao and other places in northern Luzon, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte, Davao, Surigao Provinces and Misamis Oriental.

In another statement the president said the May 14 election symbolizes one of the highest manifestations of the democratic way of life which Filipino heroes died for. He underscored the significance of the May 14 elections in brief remarks yesterday at Fort Bonifacio's Libingan ng mga Bayani [Cemetery for Heroes] on the observance of Bataan Day. Earlier the president laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Speaking of Bataan, the president said the surrender of the troops there was a military setback but it also marked a spiritual victory because Bataan upset the enemy's timetable for the conquest of Southeast Asia.

#### RAMOS ORDERS ENFORCEMENT OF ELECTION CODE

HK060804 Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] PC [Philippine constabulary] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos ordered yesterday [5 April] strict enforcement of the election code position allowing only true military security for each candidate in the May 14 elections. General Ramos also ordered the arrest of all provincial jail guards, private security guards, and other armed men employed as bodyguards for politicians.

The general also ordered the dismantling of all private security forces employed by political leaders. The orders were issued by General Ramos in response to a query by Army Brigade Commander Brigadier General Rodolfo Tolentino in Basilan. General Ramos has been visiting various regions in the country to make sure that the election code is being strictly enforced.

REBELS THREATEN ELECTION DISRUPTION IN MINDANAO

HK091500 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Apr 84 pp 1, 12

[Article by C. Valmoria, Jr.: "Plot To Disrupt Elections Bared -- Rebel Raids in Mindanao Cited"]

[Exerpt] Rebels threatened yesterday to disrupt the May 14 Batasan elections in some areas of Mindanao and the Bicol region after raiding the voting centers and burning registration forms and other materials during the four-day registration of voters. Public school teachers who served in the voting centers were reported to have sought replacement in the citizens election committees, claiming they were threatened with bodily harm by New People's Army rebels if they report back to work on election day.

Chairman Vicente M. Santiago, Jr. of the Commission on Elections (Comelec) had earlier asked the military and police forces to provide adequate protection and security to the school teachers and other committee members.

As this developed, it was learned that the Cebu chapter of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) was dissolved by its executive committee as citizen arm of the Comelec because "under the existing atmosphere the platform of free, clean, and honest elections can no longer be pursued in Cebu."

The Cebu Namfrel executive board announced its decision in a meeting last Thursday and formally notified Namfrel national Chairman Jose Concepcion, Jr. and Vice Chairman Vicente Jayme that it has disbanded.

Unless the peace and order condition in Mindanao and Bicolandia improves before election day, the Comelec may either suspend the elections in these places or transfer the voting centers to a safer place within the same locality, or if warranted, to the closest adjacent locality in the city or municipality or to another adjacent city or municipality, Santiago said.

The Comelec is empowered to suspend elections or transfer voting centers to protect the life and limb of the voters and members of the election committees if it finds that conditions of peace and order are not conducive to a free, honest, and orderly election.

Santiago announced earlier that, generally, the conditions prevailing throughout the country are conducive to the holding of orderly and peaceful elections based on latest reports.

However, BULLETIN staff member Joseph Lariosa reported from Sorsogon, Sorsogon, that the citizens election committees in the voting centers of 19 barangays of Donsol and Castilla towns failed to register voters after the rebels snatched and burned the registration forms and other materials during the four-day registration.

HEARING ENDS ON ALINEA VOTER REGISTRATION CHARGE

HK110811 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] On the Alinea case, Comelec [Commission on Elections] Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr. terminated yesterday [10 April] the hearing on the petition to disqualify Assemblyman Estandisla Alinea from the Batasan elections. Santiago said the case was being submitted for a decision after hearing the testimony of Romeo Gener, one of the 14 alleged flying voters caught in project 6, Quezon City, while attempting to register.

In his testimony, Gener disowned the partly filled-up voter's affidavit allegedly seized from him during their arrest last March 31 in a voting center in project 6. He said he had not yet written anything on the voter's affidavit when he was nabbed. Gener also said his birthday was October 7, 1967, but his alleged affidavit bore the date of birth as May 7. Gener and his companions allegedly implicated Assemblyman Alinea in the case but later retracted their statements saying they were tortured and coerced into signing the documents.

Meanwhile, Social Democratic Party leader Assemblyman Francisco Tatad expressed fears that the case against Estanislao Alinea might be whitewashed, and he said that he demanded yesterday the immediate replacement of the chairman of the commission on elections. He also told the Comelec that his party is ready to provide lawyers for the complaining witnesses to effectively prosecute their case against Alinea.

#### COLLANTES CALLS FOR ELECTORAL PRACTICE REFORMS

HK070846 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes has proposed reforms in the Philippine electoral practice. Collantes said these reforms would make the exercise of the Filipino's right of suffrage a mature and sedate process. Collantes was reacting to the general observation that the current campaign for the Batasan pools is still very much like a circus. The acting foreign affairs minister said that elections should be treated in the country as a serious matter, as in Europe. He cited the case of France, where elections are held without too much ado, and propaganda materials are limited by putting up one bulletin board for each political party to post its political announcements.

#### PHILIPPINE PESO STABILIZES AGAINST U.S. DOLLAR

HK100926 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The Philippine peso has stabilized and made a remarkable recovery after it was devalued by 21.4 percent last October. Bankers in Manila said the Philippine currency has stabilized at 16.50 pesos to the U.S. dollar. The bankers attributed the recovery of the peso to the strict campaign against dollar black marketeers. The current black market rate of the peso to the dollar is 16.50 and the selling rate just over 17 to the dollar for nearly 6 weeks. Bankers said the peso's stability is an indication of the country's economic recovery.

Meanwhile some \$209 million will be made available by the Central Bank to service interest payments on public and private sector foreign borrowing from foreign financial institutions. Central Bank Deputy Governor Gabriel Singson yesterday said that the amount is for all interest payments, excluding penalties and other charges, if any, which became due and payable on or before February 29 1984. Singson said the amount is being allocated pursuant to memorandum No 20 authorizing [word indistinct] banks to grant foreign exchange allocations to service interest payments on foreign debts up to the end of February.

#### DENIAL ON DISMANTLING NATIONAL FOOD AUTHORITY

HK090641 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 April 84

[Text] Agricultural Minister Arturo Tanco denied yesterday the report that the government is planning to dismantle the National Food Authority [NFA] and transfer its functions to the private sector. Minister Tanco told farmer leaders and the National Food Authority Executive Council that the actual plan is to give the private sector more participation in the importation and exportation of grains. He said the NFA will be maintained as a government arm in stabilizing prices and supplies of food commodities. The circulated report said the World Bank has recommended the dismantling of the National Food Authority.

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